

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
OF THE  
BROMYARD, DORE, HEREFORD, LEDBURY,  
LEOMINSTER,  
AND  
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICTS,  
AND OF THE  
BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT,  
**1906.**

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ISSUED MARCH 30th, 1907.

HEREFORD:  
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TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## VITAL STATISTICS IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	BROMYARD URBAN.				BROMYARD RURAL.				DORE RURAL.				HEREFORD RURAL.				LEDHURP RURAL.				LEOMINSTER RURAL.				WEOBLEY RURAL.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896 ..	1630	34.3	17.8	71	8765	30.7	14.8	86	6920	27.4	15.3	78	1357	24.0	15.2	86	8889	29.5	14.2	152	7882	21.3	15.9	95	7167	26.1	17.8	85
1897 ..	1638	31.7	23.8	96	8233	27.8	17.9	108	6884	25.4	20.6	154	13489	23.5	16.6	144	8927	29.3	15.2	103	7836	26.7	17.8	80	7122	28.7	17.5	88
1898 ..	1645	26.1	20.0	116	8235	26.4	16.0	114	6848	28.7	17.5	81	13431	23.1	15.3	157	8965	31.2	15.1	89	7791	24.6	14.6	78	7076	25.8	17.5	87
1899 ..	1653	27.0	17.9	66	8240	27.0	16.6	98	6812	25.5	17.4	86	13373	22.4	17.7	110	9003	27.1	13.1	57	7747	25.0	15.6	113	7031	21.6	15.3	52
1900 ..	1660	28.3	19.2	170	8243	23.8	15.1	81	6775	23.1	16.6	121	13315	20.3	15.6	118	9041	3.2	19.1	114	7701	24.6	19.0	115	6985	21.4	16.3	133
1901 ..	1665	27.0	19.2	111	8246	23.5	12.2	92	6738	24.9	15.1	53	13257	22.2	14.3	112	9079	23.9	13.5	92	7896	24.4	13.6	72	6939	23.0	18.0	56
1902 ..	1672	23.3	10.7	51	8250	22.1	17.6	104	6700	27.3	15.4	87	13200	23.2	13.1	97	9117	20.6	13.9	90	7851	24.9	13.7	102	6894	23.4	15.5	104
1903 ..	1680	26.1	13.0	68	8254	23.3	15.2	124	6654	27.1	15.6	55	13141	21.7	14.9	76	9155	22.2	13.1	112	7806	22.5	14.2	85	6849	25.4	15.6	126
1904 ..	1688	26.6	14.2	111	8258	24.0	13.0	40	6628	26.2	18.4	103	13084	21.6	15.6	106	9193	21.8	14.5	79	7761	21.5	16.4	83	6804	26.7	14.4	71
1905 ..	1696	20.6	16.5	28	8262	21.0	16.4	109	6592	25.3	16.2	48	13027	20.1	15.6	87	9231	22.8	11.6	85	7716	23.4	15.9	88	6760	23.9	17.7	104
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905	1663	27.1	17.2	89	8298	25.0	15.5	96	6756	26.1	16.8	87	13286	22.2	15.4	109	9060	25.2	14.3	97	7799	23.9	15.7	91	6963	24.6	16.6	91
1906 ..	1704	24.5	14.6	214	8266	26.6	12.7	77	6556	25.7	14.6	35	12970	22.0	13.2	94	9269	19.6	13.4	109	7671	21.1	16.9	61	6716	24.2	14.9	104

# Herefordshire Combined District.

---

Bromyard Rural

Dore Rural

Hereford Rural (*Tel. No. 64, Nat.*)

Ledbury Rural

Leominster Rural (*Tel. No. 23X, P.O.*)

Weobley Rural

Telegrams:

"HEALTH, HEREFORD."

9, ST. OWEN STREET,

HEREFORD,

Medical Officer of Health:

HERBERT JONES, D.P.H. (CAMB.)

MARCH, 1907.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Rural District Councils forming the  
Herefordshire Combined District.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1906.

The steady decline in the birth-rate which has been a noticeable feature in the past few years received a slight check in 1906. The birth-rate in the combined district in 1906 was 22.9 per 1,000 persons living at all ages compared with 27.0 per 1,000 in England and Wales. But when calculated as it should be in proportion to the number of married women living between the ages of 15 and 45 years the birth-rate was 236.2 per 1,000 in the combined district, compared with (approximately) 220.0 per 1,000 in England and Wales. (See p. 4).

The corrected death-rate in the combined district was 12.4 per 1,000, compared with 15.4 in England and Wales. The lowest rate was in Bromyard (11.0) and the highest in Leominster (14.4). See p. 7.

The infantile mortality rate compared favourably with the rest of the country. In the combined district it was 81 per 1,000 births and in England and Wales 133. The lowest rate was in Dore (35) and the highest in Ledbury (109). In the Clodock sub-registration district of Dore where there is a population of nearly 2,000 persons there was not a single death during 1906 of a child under 12 months old. (Page 7).

The illegitimate birth-rate continues high (page 5). In only one district—Ledbury—was it lower than in the whole country.

Some headway has been made in the conversion of offensive privies to earth-closets. Several non-provided schools have adopted the system during the past year. (P. 13.)

The few new houses that are erected in the district are well built and of a good type. In the older cottages the frequent dampness which is found cannot help but affect the health of the occupants. One of the commonest causes of the dampness next to the absence of a damp course is the absence of eaves gutters to carry away the roof water. (P. 12.)

In many parts of the district cottagers rely upon public roadside wells for a supply of water. It is extremely important that these should be covered over and rendered free from the possibility of pollution. (P. 6).

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT JONES.

# Herefordshire Combined District.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

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AREA.—The area of the six combined districts of Herefordshire is 350,628 acres, exclusive of the area covered with water.

POPULATION.—The population of the combined district at the census of 1901 was 52,187. From the date of the Census to the middle of 1906 the number of births exceeded the deaths by 2,330. Assuming that the number of persons who had left the districts equalled the number who had come into them the population would have been 54,517. It is usual, however, to consider that the rate of increase or decrease which has prevailed during the last completed intercensal period has since been maintained, and as there was a decrease between 1891 and 1901 in the six districts of 1,467 persons, the estimated population at midsummer, 1906, was **51,448**.

	Area. in acres.	Population Mid. 1906.	Census, 1901.	Persons per acre
Bromyard Rural District	60,964 ..	8,266 ..	8,244 ..	.13
Dore                    "       "	67,747 ..	6,556 ..	6,742 ..	.09
Hereford               "       "	65,147 ..	12,970 ..	13,271 ..	.20
Ledbury               "       "	52,013 ..	9,269 ..	9,068 ..	.17
Leominster           "       "	55,285 ..	7,671 ..	7,911 ..	.14
Weobley               "       "	49,472 ..	6,716 ..	6,951 ..	.14
Six Districts        ..   ..   ..	350,628 ..	51,448 ..	52,187 ..	.13

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the six districts during 1906 was 1,182, equal to a birth-rate of 22.9 per 1,000 persons living at all ages. The average birth-rate in the previous ten years was 24.2 per 1,000. The birth-rate in Rural England and Wales in 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000.

In his 66th Annual Report the Registrar-General points out that the total population is not the most satisfactory standard by which to measure the birth-rate, because it does not take account of the age constitution of the population, and particularly of the age constitution of the female population at conceptive age. A preferable method by which to measure the birth-rate is to calculate the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 married women between the ages of 15 and 45 years, and to adopt a similar method as regards illegitimate births calculated in proportion to 1,000 unmarried and widowed women between the same ages.

### BIRTH-RATE.

Per 1,000 Persons living at all ages.

	1903	1904	1905	1906
Dore Rural District ..	27.1	26.2	25.3	25.7
Weobley ..	25.4	26.7	23.9	24.2
Leominster ..	22.5	21.5	23.4	21.1
Ledbury ..	22.2	21.8	22.8	19.6
Bromyard ..	23.1	24.0	21.0	26.6
Hereford ..	21.7	21.6	20.1	22.0
Six Districts .. ..	23.4	23.3	22.4	22.9
England and Wales .. ..	28.4	27.9	27.2	27.0
England and Wales (Rural)		26.8	26.3	26.3

### LEGITIMATE BIRTH-RATE.

Per 1,000 Married Women living between the ages of 15 and 45 years.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Dore Rural District ..	289.8	288.1	265.7	269.3
Leominster .. ..	236.6	225.4	239.4	214.2
Bromyard .. ..	248.6	255.5	233.2	287.7
Ledbury .. ..	224.5	223.3	231.6	203.5
Weobley .. ..	251.5	264.1	226.4	240.5
Hereford .. ..	232.7	237.0	221.3	231.8
Six Districts .. ..	265.5	267.0	234.1	236.2
England and Wales ..	233.3	229.1	223.2	



# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH-RATE.

Per 1,000 Unmarried and Widowed Women living between the  
ages of 15 and 45 years.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Bromyard Rural District	19.6 .. 16.9 .. 18.0 .. 7.9 .. 15.8				
Dore „	13.0 .. 15.6 .. 7.8 .. 13.0 .. 15.6				
Hereford „	9.6 .. 11.3 .. 6.7 .. 5.6 .. 11.3				
Ledbury „	9.5 .. 11.6 .. 9.7 .. 12.6 .. 7.7				
Leominster „	11.0 .. 7.7 .. 6.6 .. 11.0 .. 9.9				
Weobley „	12.3 .. 17.3 .. 18.5 .. 22.3 .. 12.3				
Six Districts .. ..	10.4 .. 12.9 .. 10.5 .. 11.0 .. 12.0				
„ „ (Actual number)	64 .. 80 .. 65 .. 68 .. 74				
England and Wales ..	.. 8.4 .. 8.4 .. 8.2				

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the six districts was 710, and after making the necessary adjustments for the deaths of residents in public institutions without the district and of non-residents in public institutions within the district there were 729 deaths of persons belonging to the six districts, equal to a death-rate of 14.1 per 1,000. The average death-rate in the previous ten years was 15.4 per 1,000 and the death-rate recorded in Rural England and Wales during 1906 was 15.0 per 1,000.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.—The death rate from all causes in this country is lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is at other periods, and it is lower among females than among males. As the proportion of persons living at different age-periods and of males to females differs in various localities it is necessary to make certain corrections if we desire to compare with accuracy the death-rates of two or more districts. In England and Wales of every 1,000 persons living at the last census 113 were under 5 years and 106 were over 55 years, but of every 1,000 persons living in the six districts at the same period 106 were under 5 years and 166 over 55 years, this large proportion of older persons favouring a high death-rate. If we refer to the sex ratio we find that at the last census in England and Wales there were 484 males to 516 females; while in the six districts there were 496 males to 504 females, the larger number of males again favouring a high death-rate in Herefordshire. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for each of the districts, and the death-rate thus corrected in the combined district in 1906 was 12.4 per 1,000, compared with 15.4 per 1,000 in the whole of England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the six districts in the previous ten years was 13.6 per 1,000.

SEX.—Of the 729 deaths recorded in 1906, 408 were of males and 321 of females. The death-rate of males was 16.0, and that of females 12.2 per 1,000 living of each sex respectively. These rates may be compared with those recorded for the whole of England and Wales for 1905, viz., 16.2 for males and 14.3 for females.

AGES AT DEATH.—The ages at death are shown in the following Table.—

	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	Above 85.
Bromyard .....	105	16	3	1	5	10	21	21	22	6
Dore .....	96	6	1	0	2	11	21	25	20	10
Hereford .....	172	27	8	4	6	13	34	48	22	10
Ledbury .....	125	20	7	6	3	9	28	23	22	7
Leominster .....	130	10	2	5	8	15	28	28	30	4
Weobley .....	101	17	6	1	2	7	23	24	14	7
Six Districts .....	729	96	27	17	26	65	155	169	130	44

It will be observed that 439, or 60 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred at the extremes of life, under one year and over 65 years. The proportion of deaths (47 per cent. of the whole number) above 65 years is higher than is usually found in rural districts, and shows that a large number of the inhabitants attain a ripe age.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—Of the 710 deaths registered in the six districts, 634, or 89.3 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners, 52 or 7.3 per cent. were certified by the Coroners after inquests had been held, and 24 or 3.4 per cent. were uncertified. In the whole of England and Wales during 1905 only 1.62 per cent. of the deaths were uncertified. In former reports I have drawn attention to the large number of uncertified deaths in the six districts. The Registrar-General has also commented upon the abnormally high percentage of these deaths recorded in the County of Hereford, and he suggests that the Coroners should consider the desirability of holding inquests more frequently in the case of uncertified deaths that are referred to them.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children under one year who have died within a certain period as a proportion of 1,000 births registered within the same period.

In the six districts during 1906 the births of 1,182 children were registered and 96 children died under one year old. The infantile mortality rate was thus 81 per 1,000 births registered. The average rate in the preceding ten years was 94. In Rural England and Wales in 1906 the rate was 115 per 1,000 births registered.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There were 11 deaths in the six districts among illegitimate children under one year old, a number equal to 148 per 1,000 illegitimate births registered compared with 76 in the case of legitimate births and deaths. No deaths of illegitimate children were registered in the Bromyard, Dore, or Ledbury Rural Districts.

Corrected Death-rate and Infantile Mortality Rate.—

	Corrected Death-rate per 1,000 persons living.	Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 births registered.
Bromyard Rural District .. .. .	11.0	77
Dore .. .. .	11.8	35
Hereford .. .. .	11.7	94
Ledbury .. .. .	12.6	109
Leominster .. .. .	14.4	61
Weobley .. .. .	12.7	104
Six Districts .. .. .	12.4	81
England and Wales .. .. .	15.4	133

ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhœa.

	1906. Death-rate per 1,000.	Average of 10 years. 1896—1905.
Herefordshire Districts .. .. .	0.33	0.56
Rural England and Wales .. .. .	1.09	—

In former years the death-rate from the seven infectious diseases named was considered an index to the sanitary state of a district. It is now, however, recognised that there are many other diseases dependent more or less upon insanitary conditions capable of amendment. Too much importance must not therefore be attached to a low zymotic death-rate. As the Registrar-General still groups together these seven diseases, I have thought it desirable to record the death-rates for the same group in the combined district.

# ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.—NO. OF DEATHS IN 1906.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1895-1904.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhoea.
Bromyard .....	0·24	0·55	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dore .....	0·15	0·48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hereford .....	0·38	0·65	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
Ledbury .....	0·10	0·48	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Leominster .....	0·65	0·50	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Weobley .....	0·44	0·66	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Six Districts ...	0·33	0·56	0	1	1	4	2	2	7

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The diseases notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, are Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, and Plague.

A sanitary authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, add to this list any other infectious disease, either for a definite period or permanently.

## NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 1906.

	1906.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	*Phthisis.
Bromyard .....	61	0	10	9	42	0	0	0	
Dore .....	31	0	4	23	3	1	0	0	
Hereford .....	102	0	38	25	39	0	0	0	
Ledbury .....	20	0	6	2	10	1	0	1	
Leominster .....	24	0	2	7	8	3	0	1	3
Weobley .....	20	0	12	4	3	0	0	0	1
Six Districts .....	258	0	72	70	105	5	0	2	4

\* Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable in Bromyard, Dore, Leominster and Weobley Rural Districts.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The steps which are now taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases within the districts are as complete as they can be with the machinery at the disposal of the sanitary officials.

Every medical man practising within the districts is supplied with a book of certificate forms to be used by him for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of certain infectious diseases. These forms are already addressed, so that the medical practitioner shall have as little trouble as possible in forwarding them. Upon the face of each certificate is a space in which the certifier is asked to state whether the infected person should be removed to the Isolation Hospital. Except in the case of the Dore District the certificates are sent direct to the Sanitary Inspector of the district concerned. The Inspector upon receiving the certificate visits the house indicated and fills up a report, which contains information concerning not only the surroundings, but also as to the probable source of the infection. If the circumstances appear to the Inspector to make it necessary he telegraphs to the Medical Officer of Health, who visits the locality. In the ordinary course the report is at once sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and from the information it contains he decides what further action it is necessary for him to take. Upon his first visit to the infected house the Inspector not only gives verbal instructions to the persons concerned as to what it is requisite they should do in order to prevent the spread of the disease, but he leaves a printed card in which the information is given in plain and understandable language. The occupier of the house is requested to hang the card up in a conspicuous place in order to warn neighbours against coming to the house. Copies of these cards will be found on page 12 of my report for 1904. I believe that the readiness with which they have been displayed has been a prominent factor in preventing the spread of infection in certain districts. In order that the Inspector may be made aware of the proper time for disinfecting the house he leaves with the medical attendant in such cases as he thinks necessary a stamped post card addressed to himself, and on the correspondence side is printed "The house occupied by ..... may now be disinfected." All the medical practitioner has to do is to fill in the name and post the card. Disinfection is carried out by the generation of formaldehyde gas; paraform tablets in an Alford lamp being employed. This method of disinfection I have found to yield excellent results. I would point out, however, that the truest disinfection is perfect cleanliness. An empty room may be effectually disinfected by having the paper stripped

from the walls and burned, the ceiling lime washed, and all the woodwork thoroughly scrubbed. In none of the districts is there any means for properly disinfecting articles of clothing. This can only be accomplished with the aid of a steam disinfecter. Such a machine is costly, but it would be quite practicable for two or three districts to use one jointly.

The Medical Officer of Health is more specially concerned in ascertaining the source of the infection and in preventing its spread, and in the latter connection he is most successful when searching for "missed" or unrecognised cases of the particular disease which he is investigating. Upon several occasions children have been discovered who were in a highly infectious condition, but who in themselves were apparently quite well. Had they been allowed to mix with their companions further cases of the disease would no doubt have occurred. Where diphtheria is concerned the Medical Officer of Health derives most valuable assistance from the arrangements made with Professor Stanley Kent, of the Bristol University, to make bacteriological examinations where necessary. What threatened to be serious outbreaks of diphtheria in Burghill and Credenhill, in the Hereford Rural District, and in Preston-on-Wye in the Weobley Rural District, were stopped in great measure by isolating children who were found to have infected throats.

It may be appropriate to state in this section that every medical man practising in the districts has been supplied with a sterilised swab for transmission to Professor Kent. The swab may be used to take material from the throats of suspected diphtheria patients or may be used to decide whether a diphtheria patient is free from infection. Professor Kent's report is sent to the practitioner either by post or if desired by telegram. In either case the report is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, who at once sends to the medical man a fresh sterilised swab. An outfit for the collection of blood in suspected typhoid fever and of sputum in suspected phthisis can also be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health. The fees for the examinations are paid by the Councils.

### PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION).

There were 44 deaths from consumption in the six districts during 1906, or 6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 0.85. Twenty-four were males and twenty females. The average rate recorded in the previous ten years was 0.94 per 1,000. The death-rate in Rural England and Wales in 1905 was 1.1 per 1,000.

#### NO. OF DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 FROM PHTHISIS.

				1906.		Average of ten years. 1896—1905.
	No. of deaths.			Death rate.		
Bromyard Rural District..	6	..	..	0.72	..	0.77
Dore	9	..	..	1.36	..	1.15
Hereford	6	..	..	0.46	..	0.86
Ledbury	3	..	..	0.32	..	0.94
Leominster	13	..	..	1.69	..	0.58
Weobley	7	..	..	1.04	..	0.75

A scheme for the voluntary notification by medical practitioners of cases of Consumption is in force in the Bromyard, Dore, Leominster and Weobley Rural Districts.

### CANCER.

There were 45 deaths (25 males and 20 females) from cancer in the six districts during the year 1906, giving a death-rate of 0.87 per 1,000. More than 6 per cent. of the total deaths were thus due to Cancer. The death-rate in England and Wales in 1905 was .98 per 1,000.

#### NO. OF DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 FROM CANCER.

				1906.		Average of ten years, 1896—1905.
	No. of deaths.			Death rate.		
Bromyard Rural District..	4	..	..	0.48	..	0.92
Dore	3	..	..	0.45	..	0.82
Hereford	9	..	..	0.69	..	0.71
Ledbury	10	..	..	1.07	..	1.04
Leominster	12	..	..	1.56	..	1.43
Weobley	7	..	..	1.04	..	0.85

## HOUSING.

The following table discloses the fact that there were 95 fewer occupied houses in the six districts in 1901 than there were in 1891. Ledbury is the only district in which there was an increased number:—

				Inhabited houses at Census.	
				1891.	1901.
Bromyard Rural District	..			1,828	1,790
Dore	..	..		1,606	1,555
Hereford	..	..		2,892	2,877
Ledbury	..	..		1,927	2,004
Leominster	..	..		1,875	1,872
Weobley	..	..		1,719	1,654
Six Districts	..	..	..	11,847	11,752

Many of the cottages are well built and carefully looked after. There are, however, a certain number which are very near the borderland of habitable and uninhabitable. In very few is sufficient attention paid to securing freedom from dampness, no form of damp course being provided, and the absence in far too many instances of eaves gutters to carry off the roof rain ensures a permanent condition which ought not to be allowed to remain.

There are no building by-laws in any of the districts, with the exception of Colwall, in the Ledbury Rural District. Here plans of new houses are first laid before the Colwall Parochial Committee and then before the Ledbury Rural District Council.

Plans of cottages designed by Mr. H. H. Langston will be found on page 144 of my report for 1902, by Messrs. Haywood and Son on page 17 of the report for 1903, and Messrs. Carter, Jonas and Son, of Cambridge, for the Earl of Carrington, on page 17 of the report for 1905.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In only three parishes—Bosbury, Colwall and Weobley—is there any combined scheme of sewerage. From isolated large houses the drains empty on to adjoining land or into water courses. In far too many instances slop drains from farm houses and cottages discharge into roadside ditches. In the case of farms the drains frequently discharge into the foldyard, which is nothing more than a huge manure midden, where liquid manure is allowed to lie year in and year out. It is only fair to state that very many farmers realise how wasteful this practice is, and that the liquid portion of manure is a valuable fertiliser, and is certainly “matter in the wrong place” if that place is beneath the windows of their dairies.

At the majority of farm houses and cottages privy closets are found which are only emptied at very infrequent intervals, and



when they become unpleasantly full. It is obviously quite out of the question to substitute water closets for these, but they can be converted at very little cost indeed into inoffensive and perfectly sanitary earth closets in the manner described below.

### EARTH CLOSETS.

Almost any privy closet can be used as an earth closet. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that either an elaborate apparatus or any special means for drying the earth is necessary. When a new house or cottage is being erected it is actually less costly to provide an earth closet than to put up an old fashioned pit privy.

A privy closet is often placed as far away from the house as possible, and is surrounded with trees or thick shrubs.

An earth closet may be situated quite close to a house, and the more air and sunshine that can get to it the better.

The actual structure of an earth closet need not be of a substantial character. The roof should be good, and it is of advantage to have a portion of it glazed. The entire floor should be paved with some hard impervious material.

The principle of the earth closet permits of the entire space beneath the seat being used as a fixed receptacle, or a movable pail may be placed beneath the seat. Where no pail is used the inside surface of the walls of the receptacle should be cemented. The best form of pail is that of an ordinary coal scuttle. The small handle in front of the scuttle is conveniently placed to draw the pail from under the seat, and the larger carrying handle can readily be made moveable and hung on the wall when the pail is in use, thus ensuring that it will not become fouled as it might do if left on the pail.

The fixed receptacle can be emptied through an opening placed either at the back or at the side of the structure. For more effectual cleansing it is an advantage to make the closet seat to hinge.

A pail is preferably taken out from the inside of the closet. There should be no "riser," but the seat should be supported by the end walls and by two posts, so that the floor of the closet can be easily cleaned.

Inside the closet there must be placed an open box containing earth and a scoop or a flat piece of wood or stiff cardboard for the purpose of putting the earth into the pail or receptacle.

Finally, this notice should be put on an inside wall:—

**"EVERY PERSON USING THIS CLOSET MUST PUT IN ENOUGH EARTH TO KEEP THE SURFACE DRY."**

Before speaking of the kind of earth to use it should be pointed out that the process known as nitrification of the soil is the result of the breaking up of manure by germs or microbes which are present in the soil. The more life there is in the soil, in other

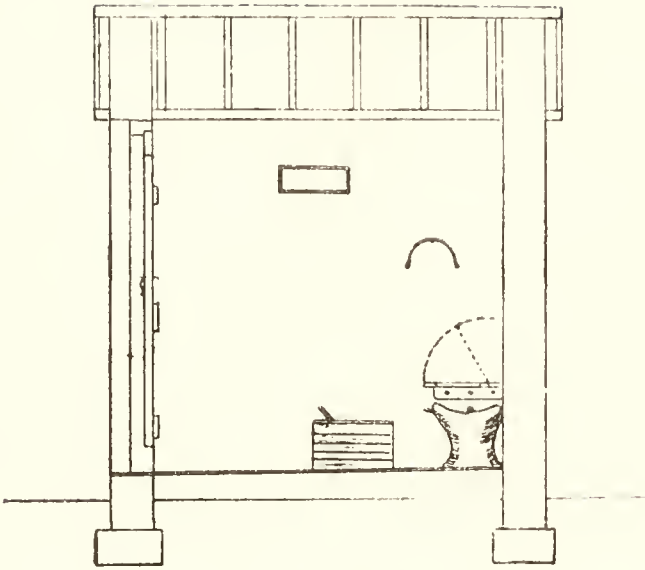


Fig. 1.

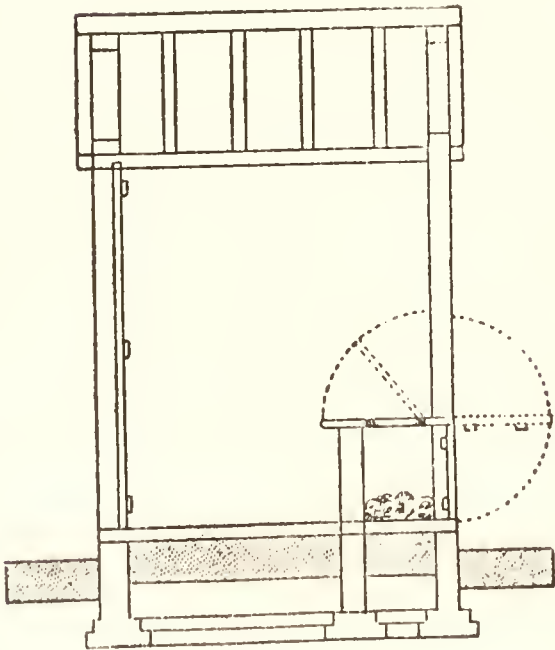


Fig. 2

words the more germs, the quicker will this breaking up process be carried on, and the sooner will the manure become of the character of earth. The best kind of earth to use therefore, is that which has the most life in it, and none is better than the upper layers of ordinary garden loam. If earth taken from a considerable depth is used it will be found to be comparatively sterile and without life. From this three things are evident:—

1. That the earth used must not be dried artificially, or the germ life will be destroyed.
2. That ashes must not be used. Having been burnt they are quite free from germs.
3. That if disinfectants are employed, the germ life (of which we want to retain as much as possible) will be destroyed.

To get the best results the earth should be freed from stones by riddling, and kept free from excessive moisture by being placed under cover. It has been found in actual practice that half an hour spent once a month in riddling and storing will provide enough earth for the use of a household of five persons.

Any one who has had experience of the emptying of an ordinary privy closet or of a pail closet where no earth has been used, knows what an exceedingly offensive proceeding it is, and the crude night-soil is as agriculturists say so "hot" that it cannot be put on to land until it has been diluted with earth.

It is quite otherwise with the earth closet, for when the time comes for emptying it the breaking up processes are found to have been going on to such good effect that the fixed receptacle or the pail contains practically nothing but rich humus, which can at once be put around fruit trees or buried a few inches beneath the soil without the least offensiveness, and with the best results to the vegetation.

An attempt has been made to show that wherever there are a few perches of garden attached to a house it is possible to replace a foul smelling dangerous privy closet by a harmless inodorous earth closet. The cost to the owner is in most cases nothing at all, and the slight extra labour entailed upon the tenant in the riddling and storing of the earth is surely much more than compensated for by the absence of the extremely disagreeable duty of periodically emptying an offensive privy, to say nothing of the dangers which must attend the storing up of human excrement without any attempt at rendering it harmless.

Fig. 1, for which I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Dryland, the County Surveyor, shows the suggested arrangement with a pail, and Fig. 2 shows a fixed receptacle.

## HOUSE REFUSE.

In none of the districts is household refuse removed by the Sanitary Authorities.

## WATER SUPPLY.

In only a very few parishes is there any combined system of water supply where pipes are laid on to the houses and taps are provided. This is the case in Eastnor, a part of Colwall, Fownhope, Peterchurch, Kentchurch, and Michaelchurch. The majority of the remaining houses are supplied from wells, some having pumps attached, others are provided with a windlass and bucket. The source of supply is in the great majority of instances quite above suspicion, but as it is the practice in the district to "dry steyn" the walls of the wells, whether they are deep or shallow, there is always a risk of pollution.

Every well should be lined with bricks set in cement. The lining should be carried up to at least eighteen inches above the level of the surrounding ground (Fig. 3), and the top of the well should be most carefully covered over. However pure a water may be, if it can become polluted either through tricklings from the surface through the well lining or from ground washings through a half rotten wooden covering, it might as well be impure to begin with. To seek, often at considerable cost, for a pure supply of water, and then to take no pains to secure it from pollution appears to me to be an excellent illustration of the maxim "Penny wise and pound foolish." In the case of new houses, a Sanitary Authority can prohibit their occupation unless the water supply is approved.

The manner in which a well can be polluted by a privy is shown in Fig. 4, and by a badly laid drain in Fig. 5.

It is the duty of a Sanitary Authority to see that every occupied dwelling-house within their district has within a reasonable distance an available supply of wholesome water (Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sec. 3). A "reasonable distance" has been defined in the six districts as 500 yards, and (in some districts) as 200 yards in the case of new houses. It appears to me that no hardship would be involved in requiring new houses to have a supply at a considerably less distance than 200 yards. If water is not available quite close to a proposed site, I consider that it is not a suitable place to build a house upon. No one would think of erecting even a moderately large house of a rental, say, of £25 or £30 a year, if water had to be carried in buckets a distance of 200 yards, and the occupier of a cottage dwelling is entitled to the same consideration.



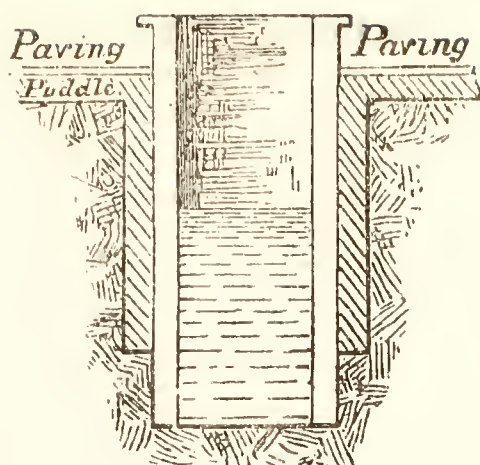


Fig. 3.

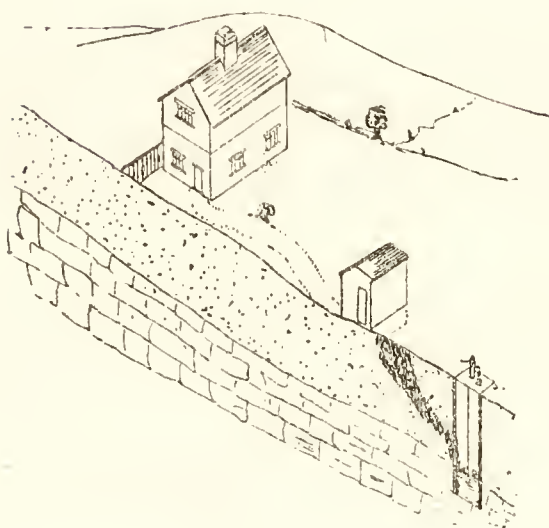


Fig. 4.

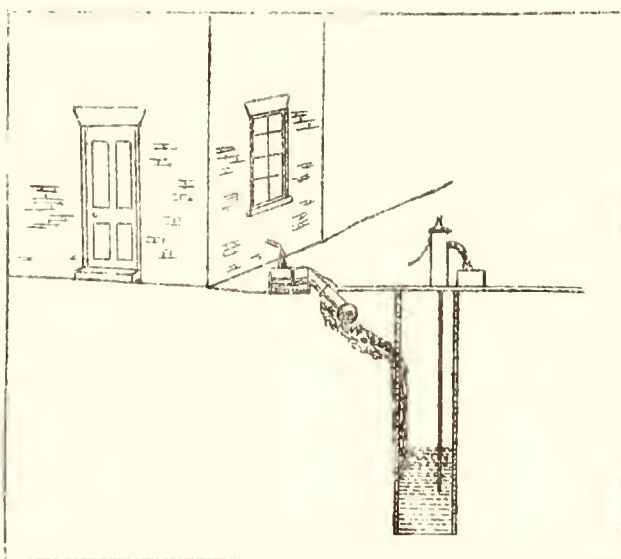


Fig. 5.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Weobley is the only district in which there is a registered common lodging-house. By-laws with respect to this class of building and based on the model series are in force. It is only by constant inspection and an occasional appearance before the Justices that it is possible to keep this house in a proper state. A person was proceeded against and fined during 1906 for keeping an unregistered lodging-house in the Weobley District.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Most of the slaughter-houses are well built of brick or stone and with good floors. There are a few built of wood, and some which have previously been barns. With a few exceptions they have water supply on the premises and are well kept.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Regulations have been made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders in Dore, Hereford and Ledbury (see p. 22, Report for 1905). The cowsheds in all the districts should be inspected more frequently, and the Orders and Regulations more strictly enforced.

### BAKEHOUSES.

Older bakehouses are giving place to more modern structures, with the ovens stoked from outside. The occupiers are at last beginning to realise that they must keep the inside walls and ceiling clean with periodical linewashing.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in any of the districts.

## SCHOOLS.

There still remain a few public Elementary Schools which are provided with the old fashioned disgusting privies. In some cases they are not emptied for 12 months, and must always be a source of danger to those who use them. An objection which is sometimes raised is that earth closets are unsuitable for girls' schools. In several schools in Herefordshire this objection has been met by providing a girls' urinal in the manner shown in Fig. 6.

As a rule the water supply of the schools is good and plentiful. Two exceptions are at Stoke Prior and Castle Froome. The playgrounds are good and the buildings are well looked after. The cloak rooms are usually good, but in few cases is there adequate lavatory accommodation. It is very noticeable how very little care has been taken in the planning of most of the schools to place the windows in such a position that the light shall fall over the left side of the pupil. Only too often have I seen children twisting round in order to get the shadow of their right hand from off their writing books.

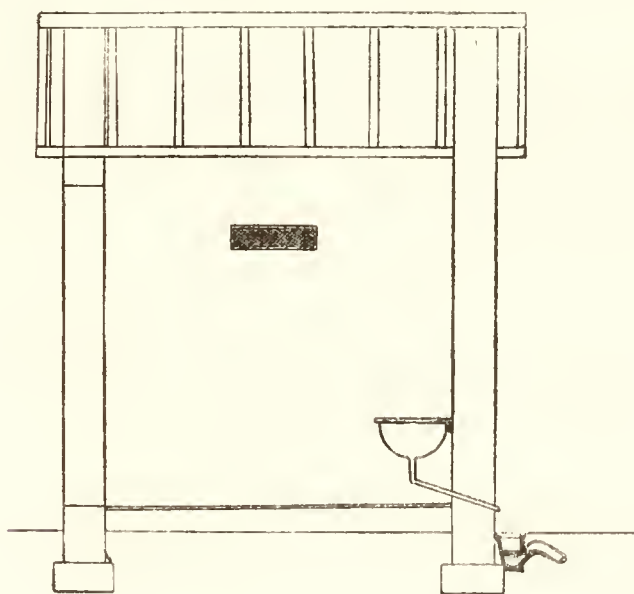


Fig. 6,

### INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS.

Among the duties cast upon Sanitary Authorities are the following :—To cause an inspection of their districts to be made from time to time with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the Public Health Act, 1875 (Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 92).

To put in force as occasion may require the powers with which they are invested so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within the area under their control (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, sec. 7).

I attach very great importance to the periodical inspections of their districts by the Inspectors. Our aim should be to secure that an insanitary condition shall be discovered as early as possible and before it may have had time to do much mischief.

### INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

The duties of an Inspector of Nuisances are laid down by the Local Government Board in a General Order of the Board dated 23rd March, 1891 (Article 19). (See Report for 1905. p. 19).

### ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have been adopted by the Hereford Rural District Council. The latter Act has been adopted by the Ledbury Rural District Council.

### URBAN POWERS.

In the Ledbury District Building By-laws are in force in the parish of Colwall. In the remainder of Ledbury and in the other five districts no urban powers exist.

### BY-LAWS.

By-laws with respect to common lodging-houses are in force in Bromyard and in Wobley, but not in the other districts. By-laws with respect to private scavenging are in force in the Colwall parish of the Ledbury Rural District. (See Report for 1903, p. 114).

With the above exceptions in none of the districts are there by-laws in force with respect to

- Private scavenging.
- Houses let in lodgings.
- Hop and Fruit-pickers.
- Tents and vans.
- Mortuaries and Cemeteries.
- Slaughter houses.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, is an Act to consolidate with Amendments the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Under the provisions of this Act new duties are cast upon Sanitary Authorities and upon their officials.

Section 132 is as follows :—"The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall in his Annual Report to them report specifically on the administration of this Act in Workshops and Workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State."

Section 131 requires that "every District Council shall keep a Register of all workshops situate within their district." Summaries of the Registers will be found on pages 35, 63, 83, 105, 125, 145, and 153.

Workshops may be defined broadly as

Any premises, room, or place where steam, water, or other mechanical power is not used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, in which premises, room, or places or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which premises any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to any of the following purposes, namely .—

- (1) The making of any article or of part of any article ; or
- (2) The altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article ; or

- (3) The adapting for sale of any article,

and to or over which premises, room, or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control.

Where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of manufacturing processes the premises concerned are defined as a factory.

Within the Rural Districts are chemical works, encaustic tile works, and corn mills, which are factories. The workshops within the districts include those occupied by Blacksmiths, Bootmakers, Builders, Carpenters, Coopers, Dressmakers, Machinists, Saddlers, Tailors, and Wheelwrights. Bakehouses are separately dealt with under the Act, and (unless they are factories) are to be inspected by the Sanitary Officers.

There are a few glovers in the Bromyard Rural District.

The provisions of the 1901 Act apply to Laundries, which are now brought under the supervision of the Home Office and of the

Sanitary Authority. Those laundries, however, are exempted in which the only persons employed are

- (a) Inmates of any prison, reformatory, or industrial school, or other institution for the time being subject to inspection under any Act other than the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901; or
- (b) Inmates of any institution conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes; or
- (c) Members of the same family dwelling there, or in which not more than two persons dwelling elsewhere are employed.

In my Report for 1901 I set out in detail the obligations of Rural District Councils with regard to Factories and Workshops on page 39, and with regard to bakehouses on page 41.

#### WORKERS IN LEAD.

Every medical practitioner attending a patient whom he believes to be suffering from lead, phosphorous, arsenical or mercurial poisoning or anthrax, contracted in a factory or workshop, is required by section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to notify the particulars to the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Home Office, London.



## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in acres (exclusive of water) .. ..	—	60,969	60,969
Population (census) .. .. .	8,213	8,244	..
Population (Midsummer) .. .. .	—	8,246	8,266
Inhabited Houses (census) .. .. .	1,828	1,790	..
Persons per house .. .. .	4.5	4.6	..
Rateable Value 25th March .. .. .	—	£64,866	£65,206
A penny rate produces .. .. .	—	£181	£183
No. of parishes .. .. .	—	32	32
Birth-rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	27.6	23.5	26.6
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 .. .. .	16.3	12.2	12.7
Corrected for sex and age .. .. .	14.1	10.6	11.0

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Bromyard, which entirely surrounds the Bromyard Urban District, is situated in the north-eastern side of the county. It is bounded on the north and east by Worcestershire, on the south by the Ledbury Rural District, and on the west by the Hereford and Leominster Rural Districts. The district is a hilly one. On the eastern side Whitbourne is 200ft. above sea level, while Tedstone Wafer is 669ft., and the Ridgeway 650ft. Bishops Frome, in the south, is 262ft. In the west, Bredenbury is 755ft. and Hegdon Hill (the highest point in the district) is 829ft. Brockhampton, about the middle, is 700ft. and the Wall Hills, in the north, rise to a height of 738ft.

The district is well watered with streams from the hills, which empty into the rivers Ludon in the west, Frome in the middle of the district, and a tributary of the Teme in the east. All these rivers flow from north to south.

Geologically the district is chiefly Old Red Sandstone.

The subsoil is for the most part of clay or marl; in the parishes of Avenbury, Edvin Loach, and Whitbourne of sand, and in Whitbourne and the northern portion of Much Cowarne of gravel.

There are within the district 32 parishes, all of which are in the county of Hereford, in the Bromyard Poor-law Union and Bromyard Registration District, but the Poor-law Union and Registration District include the Bromyard Urban District, and are not therefore co-terminous with the Bromyard Rural District. The population in the 32 parishes at the census of 1901 varied from 3 in Saltmarshe to 1,194 in Cradley. In 7 parishes there were less than 100 persons (see p. 36). There are collections of houses into villages at Bishops Frome, Cradley, Stoke Lacy, Whitbourne and Pencombe; elsewhere houses are scattered.

There are 53 miles of county main roads and 128 miles of district roads in the Bromyard Rural District.

### INDUSTRIES.

The industries are principally agricultural. Hops and fruit are largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. Quarries are worked in the parishes of Cradley, Norton, and Winslow. There are brickworks in the parishes of Linton, Hampton Charles, Much Cowarne, and Stanford Bishop. There are corn mills in the parishes of Acton Beauchamp, Avenbury, Bishops Frome, Cradley, Linton, Little Cowarne, Much Cowarne, Stoke Lacy, Tedstone Delamere, Thornbury, Wacton, Whitbourne, and Winslow. In Acton Beauchamp and Stanford Bishop glove-making is carried on by a few cottagers.

## RECENT ALTERATIONS IN AREA.

These are set out in detail in my Report for 1904, p. 40.

## POPULATION.

The population of the Bromyard Rural Sanitary District at the Census of 1891 was 10,562, and of the Rural District as it is now constituted, the population was 8,213. The alterations in area referred to above account for the difference. The population of the Rural District at the Census of 1901 was 8,244. Although there was during the ten years an increase of only 31 persons, a reference to the Census returns (see p. 36), will show that there was an increase of population during that period in 14 of the 32 parishes amounting to 247 persons, while in 10 parishes there were in the aggregate 41 more houses occupied in 1901 than there were in 1891. The estimated population at the middle of 1906, upon which the figures in this report are based, is **8,266**. It will be noticed that in Table 1 on page 37, in col. 2, there appears to be no regularity in the estimated increase or decrease in the populations for the ten years 1895—1904. These figures are not, however, given haphazard, but are the result of careful inquiries and investigations in various quarters.

## BIRTHS.

No. 220. Rate per 1,000, 26.6

There were 220 births registered in the Bromyard Rural District during 1906, of which number 111 were boys and 109 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 26.6. This rate is 5.6 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905, and 1.6 per 1,000 above the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000. A reference to page 4 will show that the birth-rate in the Bromyard Rural District is really considerably higher than that prevailing in England and Wales.

In the registration sub-districts the birth-rates were

						Average of 10 years. 1896—1905
1906.						
Bromyard	..	..	..	..	29.2	24.0
Bishops Frome	..	..	..	..	28.6	25.8
Brockhampton	..	..	..	..	22.3	24.7

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Bromyard Rural District 14 illegitimate births, equal to 6.3 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.6 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Bromyard Sub-district 1.5 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in Bishops Frome 3 per cent., and in Brockhampton 14.0 per cent.



At the census of 1901 there were in the Bromyard Rural District 884 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 15.8 compared with 7.9, 18.0, 16.9 and 19.6 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903 and 1902, and with 12.0 per 1,000 in the six combined rural districts in 1906.

### DEATHS.

No. 105. Rate per 1,000, 12.7.

The number of deaths registered in the Bromyard Rural District during 1906 was 107, of which 60 were males and 47 females. Included in this number were seven inmates of the Workhouse, whose usual place of residence was in the Bromyard Urban District. Four residents of the Bromyard Rural District died during the year in the County Asylum, and one in the Bromyard Cottage Hospital. After making, therefore, these necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Bromyard Rural District was 105 (60 males and 45 females), equal to a death-rate of 12.7 per 1,000. This rate is 2.8 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 3.0 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the previous ten years. (See Table I, p. 37)

Among the inhabitants of the following six parishes having a population of 410 persons, no deaths occurred during 1906 :—Grendon Bishop, Felton, Saltmarshe, Edwin Loach, Wacton, and Hampton Charles.

In the registration sub-districts the death-rates were

	1906.	Average of 10 years. 1896—1905.
Bromyard .. .. .	14.3 ..	15.1
Bishops Frome .. .. .	13.6 ..	16.2
Brockhampton .. .. .	10.1 ..	14.9
Bromyard Rural District .. ..	12.7 ..	15.5

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, the figures covering so short a period and for small populations would only be misleading.

In the six parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Cradley .. ..	13.4 ..	12.5 ..	16.7 ..	11.7 ..	10.0 ..	15.8
Bishops Frome	14.1 ..	18.3 ..	16.9 ..	18.5 ..	21.4 ..	18.5
Much Cowarne	20.6 ..	18.5 ..	6.1 ..	22.7 ..	22.6 ..	16.5
Norton .. ..	14.0 ..	16.4 ..	18.7 ..	15.0 ..	12.7 ..	10.2
Whitbourne ..	6.0 ..	19.6 ..	21.0 ..	15.0 ..	27.0 ..	6.0
Linton .. ..	6.3 ..	14.6 ..	10.6 ..	16.8 ..	12.5 ..	12.5

The death-rate in Rural England in 1906 was 15.0 per 1,000.

Although too much importance must not be attached to a high death-rate in a single year in a district with a population of less than 10,000 persons, we may profitably enquire whether there is an undue preponderance of deaths at any particular group of ages or from one or more diseases. Table A enables us to find that 61 per cent. of the deaths took place at the extremes of life—under one year and over 65 years of age. This percentage was 52, 62, 63, and 50 in 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902 respectively.

TABLE A.

The following Table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Bromyard Rural District, the registration sub-districts, and the six largest parishes.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	Over 85.
Rural District ..	105	16	1	1	5	10	21	21	22	6
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Bromyard .. ..	28	4	1	1	2	3	9	2	4	2
Bishops Frome ..	48	6	1	0	2	5	9	12	11	2
Brockhampton ..	29	6	1	0	1	2	3	7	7	2
PARISHES :										
Bishops Frome ..	13	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	1	1
Cradley .. .. .	19	1	0	0	1	2	2	6	6	1
Linton .. .. .	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Much Cowarne ..	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Norton .. .. .	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Whitbourne .. .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

**CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.**—The death-rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age-periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for Bromyard Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 11.0 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Bromyard Rural District was 13.4 per 1,000.

## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

10.3 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 107 deaths registered in the Bromyard Rural District in 1906 there were 91 certified by registered medical practitioners, 5 by the Coroner, and 11 were uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths, 85.0 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 4.7 per cent. by the Coroner, and 10.3 per cent. were uncertified. The proportion of uncertified deaths is high. The cause of death entered by the Registrars in the case of the 11 uncertified deaths was—Senile Decay (2), Premature Birth (2), Convulsions (2), Nephritis (2), Whooping Cough, and Natural Causes (2).

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Bromyard Rural District .. ..	77	96
Rural England .. .. .	115	

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Bromyard Rural District during 1906 there were born 220 children, and 17 children died under twelve months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 77 per 1,000 births. This number was below the average (96) for the previous ten years. In the registration sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Bromyard .. .. .	70	86
Bishops Frome .. .. .	64	100
Brockhampton .. .. .	109	84

The 17 children under 12 months old who died in the Bromyard Rural District during 1906 were certified as having died from the following causes—Premature Birth (5), Whooping Cough, Tubercular Disease, Marasmus, Convulsions (2), Enteritis, Erysipelas, Natural Causes (2), Multiple Abscesses, Hydrocephalus, and Inanition.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There were no deaths among illegitimate children under twelve months old belonging to Bromyard Rural District during 1906, 1905 or 1904.

## ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

	1906.	Average of 10 years. 1896—1895.
Death-rate per 1,000.. ..	0.24 ..	0.55 ..
„ „ Rural England ..	1.18	

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “ principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	*	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	42	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	*	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	10	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0	0
Diarrhœa .. .. .	*	1

\* Not notifiable.

SMALL-POX was not present in the district during 1906.

SCARLET FEVER.—At the end of 1905 there were only three cases of Scarlet Fever in the district, and these were in one house. At the end of 1906 the district was practically free from the disease. Solitary cases were notified during the year from 15 different parishes. From June to October nine cases occurred in the adjoining parishes of Pencombe and Little Cowarne, and in the period from July to November there were nine cases in the parish of Ocle Pychard. The removal of most of the patients from these three districts to the Isolation Hospital no doubt prevented the further spread of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA was not present in an epidemic form at any time. The cases which occurred were in districts remote from one another.

TYPHOID FEVER.—No cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There were treated in the Hospital during 1906 eighteen scarlet fever patients and four diphtheria patients. The number treated in the previous years was

1897—10 cases.	1902—5 cases.
1898— 5 „	1903—5 „
1899—10 „	1904—7 „
1900— 5 „	1905—6 „
1901— 7 „	

From the Rural District there were removed 16 scarlet fever patients and three diphtheria patients; from the Urban District there were removed two scarlet fever patients and one diphtheria patient.



The cost of the Joint Hospital in the past four years was as follows :—

Year ending March 31st ..	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Repayment of Loans and interest .. .. .	£104	£103	£102	£100	£99	£98
Current Expenses .. ..	£94	£91	£103	£122	£94	£124

A description of the Hospital will be found on p. 60 of my report for 1901.

PHTHISIS.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
1906.	

Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. . 0.72 .. 0.77

The 6 deaths from Consumption occurred among residents in the following parishes :—Cradley (2), Upper Sapey, Winslow, Bredenbury, and Linton. Four were males and two were females. Their ages at death ranged from 21 to 58 years.

CANCER.	Average of eight years, 1898—1905.
1906.	

Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. . 0.48 .. 0.92

The 4 deaths from Cancer—one male and three females—occurred among residents in the parishes of Cradley, Pencombe, Winslow, and Stoke Lacey. The ages at death ranged from 56 to 66 years.

TABLE B.  
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896 to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	10	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	5	2	3	17	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. .. .	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Influenza .. .. .	0	2	13	6	13	0	4	1	2	0	41	2
Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	1
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Phthisis .. .. .	5	10	2	3	7	8	11	5	4	9	64	6
Cancer .. .. .	..	..	5	7	7	5	9	13	7	8	*61	4
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c... .. .	20	15	11	12	10	10	19	23	12	22	154	16
Heart Diseases .. .. .	19	18	12	12	10	3	18	10	10	11	125	4
Accidents .. .. .	2	9	3	13	13	2	3	3	3	7	58	4

\* Total for 8 years only.

## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE C.  
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Year.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	TOTAL
1875.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	10
1876.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1877.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
1878.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	6
1879.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
1880.....	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	16
1881.....	0	0	5	2	0	2	1	2	12
1882.....	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	1	9
1883.....	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	6
1884.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
1885.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
1886.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	7
1887.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
1888.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1889.....	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
1890.....	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
1891.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1892.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1893.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7
1894.....	0	3	1	6	1	0	0	0	11
1895.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
1896.....	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
1897.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1898.....	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
1899.....	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
1900.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
1901.....	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	9
1902.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
1904.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
1905.....	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	8
1906 - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2

\* Information not available.

## WATER SUPPLY.

A resolution was passed by the then Sanitary Authority on December 18th, 1879, defining 200 yards as a "reasonable distance" within which water should be provided for new houses. In the case of old houses 500 yards has been usually considered a "reasonable distance," but I am unable to find any definite minute to this effect. A large number of cottages rely upon springs or dip wells situated away from the premises for a supply of water. There is a notable absence of pumps in some parts of the district.

No decisive steps were taken during the year to provide the houses on Bromyard Downs, in the parish of Norton, with an improved water supply. (1905 Report, p. 43.)

## DRAINAGE.

In no part of the district is there any general system of drainage. Most of the houses and cottages are provided with privy closets. Only a very few pail closets or earth closets are used. Water closets are to be found in the larger residential houses, and the drainage in these cases is usually discharged into a cesspit which overflows on to land. In many cottages the drain discharges into a roadside ditch, a custom which ought not to be allowed to continue.

The drainage from the Workhouse (in which the average number of persons is 90), in the parish of Linton, is conveyed to a septic tank, which discharges over bacteria contact beds, of which there are three, and the effluent flows into an adjoining ditch.

## HOUSE REFUSE.

The Council does not undertake the removal of house refuse.

## HOUSING.

At the Census of 1901 the number of persons per house was 4.6. There is no noticeable overcrowding in the district. One cottage in Pencombe parish was made habitable after the owner's attention had been drawn to it without the necessity for taking action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The most frequent defect found in cottages is the absence of eaves gutters to carry off the rainwater. The constant soakage of the roof rain into the foundations results in a permanent dampness which cannot fail to be harmful. (See p. 12).

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are no Regulations in force under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885. Copies of the Order have been printed and distributed.

There are two dairies and cowsheds in the parish of Cradley, which adjoins Malvern, two in Winslow, and one in Norton, parishes adjoining the town of Bromyard.

### PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, have not been adopted by the District Council, nor does the Council possess any of the urban powers of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Council has not made any By-laws with respect to

Private scavenging.

Houses let in lodgings.

Hop and Fruit-pickers.

Tents and Vans.

Mortuaries and Cemeteries.

### SCHOOLS.

There are 17 Public Elementary Schools in the Bromyard Rural District, with accommodation for 1,776 children.

There are trough water closets discharging into a cesspit at the Pencombe Schools. Earth closets or pails at Bredenbury, Acton Beauchamp, Cradley (StorrIDGE), and Whitbourne. At Much Cowarne there is a pit privy which ought to be removed and altered to an earth closet. At most of the other schools there are privies, not quite so bad as the pit type, but still objectionable. At the rear of the structure is a receptacle for ashes which communicates with the privy. The intention being that the ashes should be mixed with the excreta. As already stated on p. 15, as ashes have been burned and therefore sterilised, they can have no nitrifying power. This form of privy might be rendered less offensive and dangerous if a sufficient quantity of earth were thrown in through the seat (not behind) to keep the surface dry.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The five slaughter-houses in the district are in the parishes of Cradley (2), Bishops Frome, Stoke Lacy and Ocle Pychard. They are all built of brick and have good floors. There is in each case a good supply of water on the premises. They are kept in a fairly clean condition. The Bishops Frome slaughter-house is used as a butcher's shop, and I am disposed to think that this fact ensures it being kept in a thoroughly cleanly condition.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Thomas Barrs has been Inspector of Nuisances since 1875. He is re-appointed annually at a salary of £52 per annum, a moiety being paid by the County Council. He is also Inspector of Nuisances for the Bromyard Urban District.

## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into.. .. .	53
Patients removed to Hospital .. .. .	18
Houses disinfected and cleansed .. .. .	42
Lots of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected .. .. .	42
Cases of illegal exposure .. .. .	0
Schools disinfected .. .. .	2

## HOUSES.

Erected .. .. .	2
Made fit for habitation .. .. .	2
Closed as unfit for habitation .. .. .	1
Cleansed and whitewashed .. .. .	2
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	1
Workshops whitewashed .. .. .	1

## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk .. .. .	0
Wells cleansed and repaired.. .. .	0
Wells closed .. .. .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis .. .. .	0

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid .. .. .	6
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated .. .. .	6
Defective waste-pipes rectified .. .. .	3
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified .. .. .	0
Dumb wells rectified .. .. .	0

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided .. .. .	0
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns .. .. .	0

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided .. .. .	0
Converted to earth closets .. .. .	0
Converted into pail closets .. .. .	0
Repaired .. .. .	0

## SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	.. .. .	6
Removals of offensive refuse	.. .. .	6

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	.. .. .	5
Cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	5

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	.. .. .	7
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	.. .. .	0

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	.. .. .	0
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## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	.. .. .	20
Notices served	.. .. .	2
Notices complied with	.. .. .	2
Notices outstanding	.. .. .	0

## THOMAS BARKS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

March 8th, 1907.

REMARKS.—The Slaughter-houses and Schools were visited regularly and generally found very clean; it would be a decided improvement though if some of the School privies were emptied oftener.

The question of an efficient water supply for 16 houses at Munderfield is still in abeyance, but as regards the Little Cowarne water supply something has been done in the matter by the landlords. Some of the houses have a supply from wells recently sunk.

There were 53 infectious cases notified during the year, but happily with no fatal results.

## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

## WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Bromyard Urban District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the lime-washing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops.

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith	Builder	Carpenter.	Cooper	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright	TOTAL.
Acton Beauchamp ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Avenbury .. ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Collington .. ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cowarne-Little .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cowarne-Much .. ..	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	7
Cradley .. ..	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	9
Edvin Ralph .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Frome-Bishop .. ..	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	7
Grendon Bishop .. ..	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hampton Charles ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Linton .. ..	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Norton .. ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ocle Pychard .. ..	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pencombe .. ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Stanford Bishop .. ..	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stoke Lacy .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Tedstone Delamere ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Thornbury .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ullingswick .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Upper Sapey .. ..	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Whitbourne .. ..	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wolverlow .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total - - -	8	24	4	13	1	1	1	4	17	73

Number of Inspections of Workshops.. .. . 30  
 „ „ „ Homeworkers Premises.. .. . 6  
 Defects Found.. .. . 0

## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

## CENSUS RETURNS.

Sub-districts and Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population		Persons per house.	
		1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901
BROMYARD .....	18432	398	408	1859	1911	4.7	4.7
Bredenbury .....	852	19	21	110	119	5.7	5.7
Felton .....	1151	16	14	85	69	5.3	4.9
Grendon Bishop .....	1698	29	27	137	128	4.7	4.7
Little Cowarne .....	693	35	36	160	151	4.6	4.2
Moreton Jeffries .....	708	9	9	43	40	4.8	4.4
Pencombe .....	4764	62	58	290	300	4.7	5.2
Stoke Lacy .....	2584	73	76	321	340	4.4	4.5
Ullingswick .....	1665	58	60	273	281	4.7	4.7
Wacton .....	1217	21	23	110	111	5.2	4.8
Winslow .....	3100	76	84	330	372	4.3	4.4
BISHOPS FROME .....	21945	786	761	3460	3461	4.4	4.5
Ac on Beauchamp .....	1544	42	44	216	218	5.1	5.0
Avenbury .....	2912	71	68	306	334	4.3	4.9
Bishops Frome .....	3983	173	161	718	707	4.2	4.4
Cradley .....	5782	278	278	1189	1194	4.3	4.3
Evesbatch .....	975	12	10	54	53	4.5	5.3
Much Cowarne .....	3330	111	96	495	487	4.5	5.1
Oele Pychard .....	1905	54	66	289	295	5.4	4.5
Stanford Bishop .....	1514	45	38	193	173	4.3	4.6
BROCKHAMPTON .....	20668	644	621	2894	2872	4.5	4.6
Brockhampton .....	1596	18	26	72	108	4.0	4.2
Collington .....	1000	25	21	121	114	4.8	4.8
Edvin Leach .....	533	7	7	48	37	6.9	5.3
Edvin Ralph .....	1228	20	20	100	110	5.0	5.5
Hampton Charles .....	481	17	16	81	79	4.8	4.9
Linton* .....	2331	92	89	432	470	4.7	5.3
Norton .....	1734	102	98	492	426	4.8	4.3
Saltmarsh .....	129	1	1	17	3	17.0	3.0
Tedstone Delamere .....	1692	41	39	203	180	5.0	4.6
Tedstone Wafer .....	687	18	18	83	79	4.6	4.4
Thornbury .....	2399	43	44	193	210	4.5	4.8
Upper Sapey .....	2171	66	62	266	286	4.0	4.6
Whitbourne .....	3101	172	156	668	665	4.1	4.3
Wolverlow .....	1583	22	21	118	105	5.4	5.0
RURAL DISTRICT .....	61045	1828	1790	8213	8244	4.5	4.6

\* The population of the Workhouse, 57 in 1891 and 88 in 1901, is included.

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.					Number.	Rate *
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896..	8765	270	30.7	23	86	131	14.9	17	5	4	130	14.8
1897†	8233	229	27.8	25	108	147	17.8	15	2	3	148	17.9
1898..	8235	218	26.4	25	114	130	15.7	15	4	6	132	16.0
1899..	8240	223	27.0	22	98	141	17.1	20	7	3	137	16.6
1900..	8243	197	23.8	16	81	120	14.5	10	2	7	125	15.1
1901..	8246	194	23.5	18	92	107	12.8	29	7	1	101	12.2
1902..	8250	183	22.1	19	104	148	17.9	19	4	2	146	17.6
1903..	8254	193	23.3	24	124	124	15.0	19	2	4	126	15.2
1904..	8258	199	24.0	8	40	106	12.8	21	2	4	108	13.0
1905..	8262	174	21.0	19	109	135	16.3	28	6	7	136	16.4
Averages for years 1896-1905	8293	208	25.0	20	96	129	15.5	19	4	4	129	15.5
1906	8266	220	26.6	17	77	107	12.9	13	7	5	105	12.7

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Alteration of area (See page 34)

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the Workhouse and Isolation Hospital within the district (Cols. 9 and 10), and the County Asylum, Hereford Hospital, and Bromyard Hospital beyond the district (Col. 11).

The Union Workhouse is within the district.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	60,969	Total population at all ages .....	8,244	At Census of 1901
		Number of inhabited houses .....	1,790	
		Average number of persons per house ..	4.6	



TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)  
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	BROMYARD SUB-DISTRICT.				BISHOPS FROME SUB-DISTRICT.				BROCKHAMPTON SUB-DISTRICT.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896.....	1878	40	23	3	4005	139	64	16	2882	91	43	3
1897.....	1885	60	36	5	*3468	89	65	14	2880	80	47	6
1898.....	1892	44	34	7	3465	90	48	9	2878	84	50	9
1899.....	1899	45	35	3	3465	103	61	12	2876	75	41	7
1900.....	1906	56	29	5	3463	71	56	9	2874	70	40	2
1901.....	1913	40	23	6	3461	88	52	6	2872	66	26	5
1902.....	1920	45	37	2	3460	76	63	7	2870	62	46	9
1903.....	1928	49	31	3	3458	74	48	16	2868	70	47	5
1904.....	1936	41	20	1	3156	101	48	5	2866	57	40	5
1905.....	1943	39	26	3	3455	79	63	5	2864	56	47	11
Averages for years 1896 to 1905	1910	46	29	4	3515	91	57	10	2873	71	43	6
		*22.0	*15.1	†86		*25.8	*16.2	†109		*24.7	*14.9	†84
1906	1950	57	23	4	3454	99	48	6	2862	64	29	7
		*22.2	*14.3	†70		*22.6	*13.6	†64		*22.3	*10.1	†109

NOTES.—

- (1) The separate localities adopted for this Table are the registration sub-districts.
- (2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
- (3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column c agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-column d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1000 persons living.

† Rate per 1000 births, or infantile mortality rate.

‡ Alteration of area (See page 34).

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.			No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 BROM- YARD SUB- DISTRICT	2 BISHOPS FROME	3 BROCK- HAM- TON H.	1 BROM- YARD SUB- DISTRICT	2 BISHOPS FROME.	3 BROCK- HAM- TON H.	
		Und'r 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							65 and up- wards
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cholera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria.....	10	0	1	8	1	0	0	2	7	1	1	2	
Membranous Croup ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Erysipelas.....	9	1	1	0	0	6	1	2	3	4	0	0	
Scarlet fever.....	42	0	9	29	3	1	0	17	17	8	6	7	
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enteric fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Relapsing fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Continued fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals.....	61	1	11	37	4	7	1	21	27	13	7	9	3

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

11.—The Bromyard Joint (U. and R.) Isolation Hospital<sup>1</sup> is situated in the Brockhampton Registration Sub-District.

TABLE IV. (EXTENDED). LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1906.  
*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and 5	5 and 15	15 and 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	BROM- YARD.	BISHOPS FROME.	BROCK- HAMPTON.	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Enteric .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Other continued .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza .....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis .....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other septic diseases .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Phthisis .....	6	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	2	2	0
Other tubercular diseases .....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cancer, malignant disease .....	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0
Bronchitis .....	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	4	2
Pneumonia .....	7	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	1	0
Pleurisy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0
Alcoholism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver {	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Premature Birth	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0
Heart Diseases	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0
Heart disease (valvular)	3	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	1	1	0
Accidents	5	0	0	0	0	1	8	4	5	1	0
Apoplexy	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	8	2	0
Nephritis	14	0	0	0	0	6	8	4	1	1	0
Convulsions	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cystic disease of kidney	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Marasmus	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	3	1	6	1
Old age	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senile Gangrene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural causes	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0
Puerperia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Perforation of bowel	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Appendicitis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Strangulated Hernia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Intestinal obstruction	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Multiple abscess	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Epilepsy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
All other causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All causes	105	16	3	1	6	30	49	28	48	29	13

## TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR, 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified .. .. .	3	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
Uncertified .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. .. .	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multiple Abscess .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Natural Causes .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	7	0	1	1	9	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	16

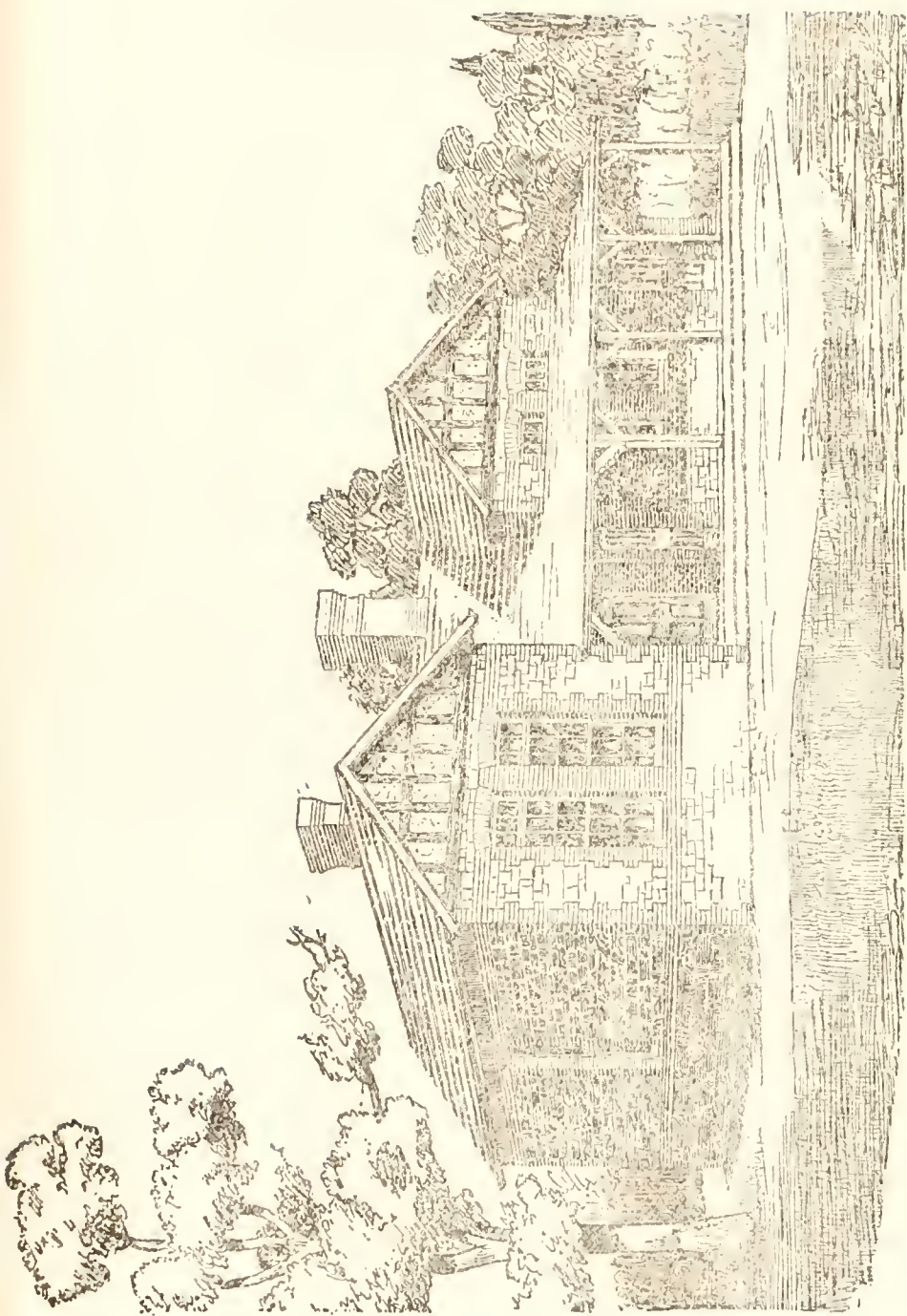
Rural District of BROMYARD :—Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 8266.

Births in 1906 { Legitimate, 206  
 { Illegitimate, 14

Deaths in 1906 of { Legitimate infants 16  
 { Illegitimate infants, 0

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 105





BROMYARD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

## DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

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	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	— ..	68,749 ..	68,749
Population (Census) .. ..	7,112 ..	6,742 ..	—
„ (Midsummer) .. ..	— ..	6,738 ..	6,556
Inhabited houses (Census) ..	1,606 ..	1,555 ..	—
Persons per house .. ..	4.4 ..	4.3 ..	—
Rateable Value 25th March ..	£73,732 ..	£68,858 ..	£73,949
A penny rate produces .. ..	— ..	— ..	£258
No. of parishes .. ..	— ..	26 ..	26
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	26.8 ..	24.9 ..	25.7
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ..	21.5 ..	15.1 ..	13.7
Corrected for sex and age .. ..	18.6 ..	13.1 ..	11.8

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Dore is situated in the south-western corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Hay and Weobley Rural Districts, on the east by the Hereford and Ross Rural Districts, on the south by Monmouthshire, and on the west by Monmouthshire. The Black Mountains form the boundary of the district on the western side, and rise to a height of 2,306ft. There is a range of hills on the eastern side running from north to south-east. Orcop hill in the west is 958ft. high, Pontrilas at the foot of Orcop hill is 250ft., and Madley, in the north-east, is 254ft. above sea-level.

The district is well watered, streams from the surrounding hills emptying into the rivers Monnow and Dore. The Monnow, which rises in the north-west, flows due south to the boundary of the Dore district, and then in a north-easterly direction, forming the southern boundary. The river Dore flows along the Golden Valley, through the centre of the district from north to south.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone. Garway hill and Stockley hill are of Cornstone formation.

In a large portion of the district there is a sandy subsoil, though in a few parishes, noticeably in Kenderchurch, St. Devereux, Vowchurch, and Walterstone, there is a subsoil of marl and clay.

There are within the Dore Rural District 26 parishes, all of which are in the county of Hereford, in the Dore Poor-law Union, and in the Hereford Registration district, but the Poor-law Union and Registration district include the parishes of Grosmont and Llangna, in the Abergavenny Rural District of the County of Monmouth, and are not co-terminous with the Dore Rural District. The population in the 26 parishes of the Dore Rural District at the census of 1901 varied from 40 in Turnastone to 685 in Madley. In five parishes there were less than 100 inhabitants (see p. 56). There are collections of houses into villages at Peterchurch, Ewyas Harold, Kentchurch (Pontrilas), Longtown, Kingstone, and Madley; elsewhere the houses are more or less scattered.

There are 41 miles of county main roads and 188 miles of district roads in the Dore Rural District.

## INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost exclusively agricultural. Hops are cultivated on the eastern border, and apples are extensively grown throughout the district. There is also breeding of Herefordshire cattle. At Pontrilas, in the parish of Kentchurch, there are small chemical works, and there are quarries in the parishes of Peterchurch, Kentchurch, Oreop, Tyberton, Abbeydore, Bacton, Rowlstone, Ilancillo, Longtown, Llanveynoe, Crasswall, and Newton. There are brickworks in Kentchurch and in St. Devereux. In the parish of Vowchurch there is also a large steam flour mill, and there are corn mills in the parishes of Abbeydore, Crasswall, Kilpeck, Kingstone, Longtown, Madley, Michaelchurch, Peterchurch, Rowlstone, Vowchurch, and Wormbridge.

## RECENT ALTERATIONS IN AREA.

Details of recent alterations in the area of the Dore Rural District will be found on p. 62 of my Report for 1904.

## POPULATION.

The population of the Dore Rural District as at present constituted was in 1891—7,112, but in estimating the population for the succeeding years it has been necessary to take into account the alteration in area referred to above. The population at the 1901 Census was 6,742. Although in the whole district there was a decrease in the ten years of 370 persons, there was an aggregate increase in ten of the 26 parishes of 186 persons (see p. 56). The estimated population at the middle of 1906, and upon which the figures in this report are based, is **6,556**.

## BIRTHS.

No. 169. Rate per 1,000, 25.7.

There were 169 births registered in the Dore Rural District during 1906, of which 83 were boys and 86 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 25.7. This rate is 0.4 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905, and 0.4 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000. A reference to p. 4 will show that the birth-rate in the Dore Rural District is really considerably higher than that prevailing in England and Wales.

In the registration sub-districts the birth-rates were :—

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Madley .. .. .	30.9	24.2
Clodock .. .. .	24.8	24.7
Kentchurch .. .. .	21.4	28.0

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Dore Rural District 12 illegitimate births, equal to 7.1 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.8 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Madley sub-district 2.8 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in Clodock 8.3 per cent., and in Kentchurch 12.0 per cent. At the Census of 1901 there were in the Dore Rural District 767 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 15.6 compared with 13.0, 7.8, 15.6 and 13.0 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902, and with 12.0 per 1,000 in the six Combined Rural Districts in 1906.

## DEATHS.

No. 96. Rate per 1,000, 14.6

The number of deaths registered in the Dore Rural District during 1906 was 88, of which 49 were males and 39 females. Four residents in the Dore Rural District died during the year in the County Asylum and four in the Herefordshire General Hospital.

After making, therefore, these necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Dore Rural District was 96 (51 males and 45 females), equal to a death-rate of 14.6 per 1,000. This rate is 1.6 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 2.2 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the previous 10 years. (See Table I. p.57).

No deaths occurred during 1906 in the seven following parishes having an aggregate population of 706—Thrupton, Turnastone, Wormbridge, St. Margarets, Llancillo, Bacton, and Kenderchurch.

In the registration sub-districts the death-rates were

	1906.	Average of 10 years 1896—1905.
Madley .. .. .	11.7	17.9
Clodock .. .. .	19.6	17.1
Kentchurch .. .. .	13.3	15.9
Dore Rural District .. .. .	14.6	16.8

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, the figures covering so short a period and for small populations would only be misleading.

In the six parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows.—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Abbeydore ..	10.9	6.6	11.1	6.6	10.0	2.2
Ewyas Harold	8.3	23.4	12.7	17.1	11.3	26.0
Longtown ..	21.5	27.0	18.1	27.8	24.3	30.1
Madley .. ..	16.5	19.1	18.1	12.2	17.0	12.5
Orcop .. ..	19.5	6.5	21.3	21.8	26.3	19.7
Peterchurch ..	8.4	22.0	16.6	19.3	15.9	8.8

The death-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 15.0 per 1,000.



TABLE A.

The following Table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Dore Rural District, the registration sub-districts, and the six largest parishes.

TABLE A.

	All Ages	Undr 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85
Dore .. .. .	96	6	1	0	2	11	21	25	20	10
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Madley .. ..	27	2	0	0	1	5	4	6	7	2
Clodock .. ..	38	0	0	0	0	4	7	11	10	6
Kentchurch ..	31	4	1	0	1	2	10	8	3	2
PARISHES :										
Abbeydore ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ewyas Harold ..	12	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1
Longtown .. ..	16	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	3	3
Madley .. ..	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1
Orcop .. ..	9	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	1
Peterchurch ..	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0

**CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.**—The death-rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age-periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for the Dore Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 11.8 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Dore Rural District was 14.5 per 1,000.



## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

1.1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 88 deaths registered in the Dore Rural District in 1906 there were 86 certified by registered medical practitioners, 1 by the Coroner, and 1 was uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths, 97.8 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 1.1 per cent. by the Coroner, and 1.1 per cent. were uncertified. The proportion of uncertified deaths is not high. The cause of death entered by the Registrar in the case of the uncertified death was Heart Failure.

There were no uncertified deaths in the Madley or Clodock Registration Sub-districts.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

				Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
				1906.	
Dore Rural District	..	..	..	35	87
Rural England	..	..	..	115	—

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Dore Rural District during 1906 there were born 169 children, and 6 children died under 12 months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 35 per 1,000 births. This rate was below the average (87) for the previous ten years. In the Registration Sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

				Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
				1906.	
Madley	..	..	..	28	103
Clodock	..	..	..	0	102
Kentchurch	..	..	..	80	74

The 6 children who died under 12 months old in the Dore Rural District during 1906 were certified as having died from the following causes :—Premature Birth, Congenital Defect, Marasmus, Influenza (2), and Septicæmia.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There was one death among illegitimate children under 12 months old in the Dore Rural District in 1906.

## ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.15 ..	0.48
„ „ Rural England .. .. .	1.18 ..	..

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “ principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0 ..	0
Measles .. .. .	* ..	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	3 ..	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	* ..	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	4 ..	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1 ..	1
Diarrhœa <sup>1422</sup> .. .. .	* ..	0

\* Nor notifiable.

SMALL-POX was not present in the district during 1906.

SCARLET-FEVER.—In April there was a case of scarlet fever in Vowchurch, and in May two cases in separate houses in Newton.

DIPHTHERIA.—A case of diphtheria occurred in Pontrilas in June, and in November there were three cases in two houses in Michaelchurch.

TYPHOID FEVER.—A fatal case of typhoid fever occurred in Orcop in November.

	PHTHISIS.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
	1906.	
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	1.36 ..	1.15

The nine deaths from consumption occurred among residents in the following seven parishes.—Orcop (2), Longtown (2), Crasswall, Kilpeck, Kentchurch (2), and Madley. Six were males and three females; their ages varied from 2 years to 56 years.

	CANCER.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
	1906.	
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.45 ..	0.82

The three deaths from cancer—one male and two females—occurred among residents in the parishes of Crasswall, Dulas, and Orcop. The ages at death were from 63 to 91 years.

TABLE B.  
DORE RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896 to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles.. .. .	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Whooping Cough.. .. .	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	4	3	15	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Influenza .. .. .	4	9	12	5	4	6	2	0	1	2	45	7
Diarrhœa .. .. .	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	0
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	1
Phthisis .. .. .	6	5	6	9	6	15	9	5	9	8	78	9
Cancer .. .. .	2	6	4	5	2	4	4	11	9	9	56	3
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. .. .. .	4	10	8	10	8	12	16	11	26	20	125	12
Heart Diseases .. .. .	4	1	8	3	7	13	15	19	22	18	110	17
Accidents .. .. .	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	23	2

## ISOLATION ACCOMMODATION.

In the year 1898 a corrugated iron hospital was erected by the District Council, at a cost of £255, on land adjoining the Workhouse at Abbeydore. There is accommodation for four patients in two wards. Its proximity to the Workhouse, where there are approaching 100 occupants, renders it impossible to use the hospital for the district generally. Especially is this the case as regards small-pox. It has not been occupied since it was erected. The district may, therefore, be said to be without proper isolation hospital accommodation.

## WATER SUPPLY.

I have not been able to find a definite resolution of the Sanitary Authority relating to a "reasonable distance" within which water should be supplied to houses, but there appears to be a tradition that it should be 500 yards in the case of old and 200 yards in the case of new houses.

There are combined water supplies in the parishes of Kentchurch, Pontrilas, Peterchurch, Vowchurch, and Michaelchurch.

The Pontrilas supply is from a spring on the hillside to a tank and thence by pipes to nearly all the houses (25 or 30) in the village.

At Peterchurch all the house (30 or 40) are supplied through galvanised iron pipes from a brick tank immediately below a spring on the side of Stockley Hill.

The Vowchurch houses receive water through a pipe from the "heavenly well." Two houses (Shegear) in this parish are supplied with water pumped by a ram from a spring some 300 yards distant.

In Michaelchurch parish there are 7 or 8 houses supplied with water brought in galvanised iron pipes from a hillside spring.

In the Walterstone parish two wells were sunk in the year 1896 by the District Council at the cost of the owners of houses located on Walterstone Common. They are both deep wells and the water is good.

Elsewhere water is obtained from deep and shallow wells, dip-wells and springs, many of the last being on the roadside.

The upper part of Longtown is still without an adequate supply of water. A scheme which was proposed by Mr. A. Dryland, the County Surveyor, and for which he furnished estimates has not been proceeded with. I consider the Council should give this matter their serious attention.

## DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

There is combined drainage for a few houses in the parishes of Ewyas Harold, Madley, and Peterchurch. Elsewhere slop-water drains frequently discharge into roadside ditches or from farm houses on to land or into fold yards. Large residential houses have water closets, and the drainage is usually discharged on to land, with or without the intervention of a cesspool, or in some cases directly into a watercourse. The drainage from the Workhouse, where there are six water closets, discharges into a ditch, and thence into a brook.

Privy closets are commonly found in connection with farm houses or cottages, though there are a fair number of earth closets and pail closets. A few years ago the Dore Council issued a printed memorandum with diagrams describing a ready and cheap method of converting privy closets into pail or earth closets. (See p. 13.)

## HOUSE REFUSE.

The Council does not undertake the removal of house refuse.

## HOUSING.

There are many houses in the district well built and cared for, noticeably in Kentchurch (Pontrilas), where bricks from a local brickworks have been used in construction; in Bacton parish and in parts of Abbeydore parish. On the other hand, there are cottages in Abbeydore parish, on Ewyas Harold Common, Barrow Common (Kingstone), and in Orcop parish, which are very near the borderland of habitable and uninhabitable houses. A fair proportion of houses are half timbered and thatched, and are of such an age that they require constant repair. The absence of rainwater gutters to carry off the rain is everywhere very noticeable, and tends to keep many houses, which in other respects cannot be adversely criticised, permanently damp and unhealthy.

No houses were certified by me as uninhabitable under Sec. 30 of the Housing or the Working Classes Act, 1890.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, were made by the Dore Rural District Council in 1905. Public notice was given during the year of the necessity for registration.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are three slaughter-houses in the district. That at Madley is well constructed and well kept, and there is a good water supply. The Ewyas Harold building is of wood with a brick floor. Both these are isolated buildings. The Longtown slaughter-house adjoins a public-house. It is built of brick, has a fairly good floor and is kept tolerably clean. There is no water supply near to the premises.



## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses in the Dore district, and I cannot ascertain that any by-laws have been made with respect to this class of house.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are public bakehouses in the parishes of Longtown, Vowchurch, Abbeydore, Peterchurch, Madley, and Ewyas Harold. They are kept in a fairly good condition.

## SCHOOLS.

There are 16 Public Elementary Schools in 15 parishes, with accommodation for 1,751 pupils.

Water closets are to be found at the schools at Vowchurch, Craswall, Michaelchurch, and Newton. There are earth closets at Orcop, Madley, Longtown, and Walterstone. At Ewyas Harold, Kingstone, Kentchurch, and Abbeydore there are offensive privies which ought to be converted to earth closets.

## PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, have not been adopted by the District Council, nor does the Council possess any of the Urban powers of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Council has not made any By-laws with respect to

Common Lodging-houses.

Private scavenging.

Houses let in lodgings.

Hop and Fruit-pickers.

Tents and Vans.

Mortuaries and Cemeteries.

## SANITARY INSPECTORS.

There are two Inspectors of Nuisances in the Dore district, each of whom also acts as Surveyor, and Mr. Gwillim is Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Mr. P. Gwillim was appointed about the year 1875, and is re-elected yearly. He receives a salary of £20 per annum as Inspector of Nuisances. He pays his own travelling expenses (including the keep of a horse) and other incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. The district includes the Clodock Registration Sub-district, and has an area of 28,443 acres, and a population of about 2,000.

Mr. J. Lewis was appointed in the year 1889, and controls a district which includes the Registration Sub-districts of Madley and of Kentchurch, excluding the parishes of Grosmont and

Llangna, in the Abergavenny Rural District. He receives a salary of £40 per annum, and pays his own travelling expenses (including the keep of a horse) and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery.

There was correspondence during 1901 between the Local Government Board and the Council with regard to the office of Inspector of Nuisances. The Board is desirous of one officer being appointed who should be entirely employed as Inspector of Nuisances, and as the Council was not disposed to acquiesce in this arrangement, the Board did not sanction the re-appointment of Messrs. Gwillim and Lewis from October 1st, 1902, and again from October 1st, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, with the result that the Council does not obtain a moiety of the Inspectors' salaries from the County Council.

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into	.. .. .	12
Patients removed to hospital	.. .. .	0
Houses disinfected and cleansed	.. .. .	3
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected	.. .. .	3
Cases of illegal exposure	.. .. .	0
Schools disinfected	.. .. .	0

### HOUSES.

Erected	.. .. .	1
Made fit for habitation	.. .. .	3
Closed as unfit for habitation	.. .. .	0
Cleansed and whitewashed	.. .. .	3
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	0
Workshops whitewashed	.. .. .	14

### WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	.. .. .	1
Wells cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	3
Wells closed	.. .. .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	.. .. .	4

### HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	.. .. .	4
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated	.. .. .	2
Defective waste-pipes rectified	.. .. .	0
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	.. .. .	2
Dumb wells rectified	.. .. .	0

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	.. .. .	0
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns	..	0

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	.. .. .	4
Converted to earth closets	.. .. .	0
Converted into pail closets	.. .. .	0
Repaired	.. .. .	3

## SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	.. .. .	0
Removals of offensive refuse	.. .. .	1

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

On register	.. .. .	2
Cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	2

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	.. .. .	5
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	.. .. .	0

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	.. .. .	0
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## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	.. .. .	40
Notices served	.. .. .	16
Notices complied with	.. .. .	15
Notices outstanding	.. .. .	1

JOHN LEWIS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Ewyas Harold,

January 26th, 1907.

## DORE RURAL DISTRICT

## CENSUS RETURNS.

Sub-districts and Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Persons per house.	
		1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901
MADLEY .....	19966	587	566	2564	2381	4.3	4.2
Kingstone .....	2026	93	90	369	347	3.9	3.8
Madley .....	5358	170	161	767	685	4.5	4.2
Peterchurch .....	5164	111	136	637	590	3.8	4.3
St. Margaret .....	2609	61	60	237	213	3.8	3.5
Thrupton .....	428	12	13	59	67	4.9	5.1
Tiberton .....	1126	28	28	126	151	4.5	5.3
Turnastone .....	539	10	10	58	48	5.8	5.8
Vowchurch .....	2716	72	68	311	280	4.3	4.1
KENTCHURCH .....	19648	534	512	2474	2382	4.6	4.6
Abbeydore* .....	5503	78	78	480	456	6.1	5.5
Ewyas Harold .....	1853	124	113	507	476	4.0	4.2
Kenderchurch .....	846	12	12	62	69	5.1	5.7
Kentchurch .....	3353	68	64	346	319	5.0	5.0
Kilpeck .....	2169	48	47	213	197	4.4	4.1
Orcop .....	2465	113	109	474	461	4.1	4.2
St. Devereux .....	1102	43	46	164	171	3.8	3.7
Treville .....	1625	33	28	142	150	4.3	4.3
Wormbridge .....	732	15	15	86	83	5.7	5.7
CLODOCK .....	28443	485	477	2074	1979	4.2	4.1
Bacton .....	1178	24	25	117	148	4.8	5.9
Craswall .....	5179	60	57	272	225	4.5	3.9
Dulas .....	869	14	13	83	79	5.9	6.0
Llancillo .....	1086	12	12	60	66	5.0	5.5
Llanveynoe .....	4610	43	46	191	187	4.4	4.0
Longtown .....	6260	154	149	610	558	3.9	3.8
Michaelchurch Escley ....	4586	73	76	283	299	3.8	3.9
Newton .....	1754	48	43	223	174	3.6	2.5
Rowlstone .....	1667	27	23	136	119	5.0	5.1
Walterstone .....	1254	30	33	99	124	3.3	3.7
RURAL DISTRICT .....	68057	1606	1555	7112	6742	4.4	4.3

\*The population of the Workhouse 99 in 1891 and 86 in 1901 is included.

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)

## DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	+9	+10	+11	12	13
1896 ..	6920	190	27.4	15	78	104	15.0	7	0	2	106	15.3
1897 ..	6884	175	25.4	27	154	140	20.3	12	0	2	142	20.6
1898 ..	6848	197	28.7	16	81	119	17.3	6	0	1	120	17.5
1899 ..	6812	174	25.5	15	86	117	17.1	7	1	3	119	17.4
1900 ..	6775	157	23.1	19	121	110	16.2	10	1	4	113	16.6
1901 ..	6738	168	24.9	9	53	96	14.2	8	1	7	102	15.1
1902 ..	6700	183	27.3	16	87	101	15.0	7	0	2	103	15.4
1903 ..	6664	181	27.1	10	55	100	15.0	10	2	6	104	15.6
1904 ..	6628	174	26.2	18	103	120	17.9	6	0	4	124	18.4
1905 ..	6592	165	25.3	8	48	104	15.8	4	1	2	105	16.2
Averages for years 1896-1905	6756	176	26.1	15	87	111	16.4	8	6	3	114	16.8
1906	6556	169	25.7	6	35	88	13.4	13	0	8	96	14.6

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the Workhouse within the district (Columns 9 and 10), and the County Asylum and Hereford Hospital beyond the district (Column 11).

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	68,749	Total population at all ages. ....	6,742	} At Census of 1901
		Number of inhabited houses.....	1,555	
		Average number of persons per house..	4.3	



## TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	MADLEY DISTRICT.				CLODOCK DISTRICT				KENTCHURCH DISTRICT.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896....	2470	73	41	6	2023	53	27	6	2427	64	38	3
1897....	2452	64	49	11	2014	47	44	6	2418	64	49	10
1898....	2434	64	45	10	2005	68	42	5	2409	65	33	1
1899....	2416	59	44	4	1996	48	29	4	2400	65	46	7
1900....	2398	57	43	12	1987	45	35	4	2390	55	35	4
1901....	2380	50	32	2	1978	44	39	4	2380	74	31	3
1902....	2360	70	46	9	1970	48	26	4	2370	65	31	4
1903....	2344	53	38	0	1960	44	31	3	2360	84	35	7
1904....	2328	55	49	4	1950	45	35	8	2350	74	40	6
1905....	2312	55	42	3	1940	48	28	2	2340	62	35	3
Averages for Years 1896 to 1905	2390	58 *24.2	41 *17.9	6 †10.3	1982	49 *24.7	34 *17.1	5 †10.2	2381	67 *28.0	37 *15.9	5 †7.4
1906	2296	71 *30.9	27 *11.7	2 †2.8	1930	48 *24.8	38 *19.6	0 †4.1	2330	50 *21.4	31 *13.8	1 †8.0

## NOTES.—

- (1) The separate localities adopted for this Table are the registration sub-districts.
- (2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
- (3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV. : thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I. : the gross total of the sub-column c agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV. and the gross total of sub-column d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1000 persons living.

† Rate per 1000 births, or infantile mortality rate.

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)  
DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICTS.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DIVISION.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 MADLEY	2 CLO-DOCK.	3 KENT-CHURCH H.	1 MADLEY	2 CLO-DOCK.	3 KENT-CHURCH H.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65						
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria.....	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Membranous Croup ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas.....	23	1	0	1	2	16	4	5	13	0	0	0
Scarlet fever .....	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Relapsing fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	31	1	0	5	4	18	6	8	16	0	0	0

The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

H.—The Iron Isolation Hospital is situated in the Kentchurch Registration Sub-district.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cancer, malignant disease .....	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0
Bronchitis .....	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	3	2	1
Pneumonia .....	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	1	1
Pleurisy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of liver } .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Appendicitis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart diseases .....	15	0	0	0	0	7	8	3	7	5	1
Heart disease (valvular) .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Accidents .....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Convulsions .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Apoplexy .....	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	3	1	0
Nephritis .....	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0
Malformation .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
G.P.L. ....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Debility .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old age .....	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	9	8	4	8
Intestinal obstruction .....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Placenta Previa .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cerebral atrophy .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gastritis .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gystitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Natural causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ovarian cyst .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
All other causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All causes .....	96	6	1	0	2	32	55	27	38	31	13

## TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR, 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified .. .. .	2	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Defects .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tubes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Septic .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6

Rural District of DORE:—Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 6556.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 157  
 { Illegitimate, 12

Deaths of infants in the year { Legitimate, 5  
 { Illegitimate, 1

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 90.



## DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

## WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspectors I have made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Dore Rural District.

Attention has been paid during 1906 to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops.

PARISH.	Blacksmith	Builder	Cornmill	Dressmaker	Harnessmaker	Engineering	Shoemaker	Tailor	Wheelwright	TOTAL
Abbeydore.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Bacton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craswall.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ewyas Harold.....	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	9
Kenderchurch.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kentchurch.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kilpeck.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Kingstone.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Llanveyhoe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longtown.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
Madley.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	9
Michaelchurch.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Newton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Orcop.....	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Peterchurch.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	9
Rowlstone.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Devereux.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Margaret.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tiberton.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vowchurch.....	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
Walterstone.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Wormbridge.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Total - - -	20	3	8	6	2	1	14	7	15	76

Number of Inspections of Workshops .. .. .	24
Defects found (want of cleauliness) .. .. .	14
„ remedied .. .. .	14

## HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	—	65,147	65,147
Population (Census)	13,853	13,271	—
Population (Midsummer)	—	13,257	12,970
Inhabited houses	2,892	2,877	—
Persons per house	4.8	4.6	—
Rateable Value 25th March	£126,890	£125,283	£130,217
A penny rate produces	—	—	£417
Number of parishes	—	39	39
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	—	22.2	22.0
Death-rate all causes per 1,000	21.6	14.3	13.2
Corrected for sex and age	19.2	12.7	11.7

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Hereford is situated in the middle of the county, and completely surrounds the city of Hereford. It is bounded on the north by the Leominster Rural District, on the north-east by the Bromyard Rural District, on the south by the Ross Rural District, and on the west by the Dore and Weobley Rural Districts. The middle of the district is low-lying. In the north Dinmore hill rises to a height of 943ft., in the south Oreop hill to 958ft., and Aconbury hill 905ft., on the west Credenhill is 720ft., while on the eastern side are Dinedor 595ft., Backbury 738ft., and Westhide 422ft.

The district is well watered. The river Wye flows across from east to west in a very tortuous bed, and the rivers Lugg and Frome flow from north to south until they empty into the Wye. In the low-lying portions, following the courses of the rivers is alluvial deposit.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone. Credenhill, Dinedor, Dinmore, and Callow hills are of Cornstone formation.

The subsoil is gravelly loam in those parishes through which the rivers flow, and in the remainder of the district for the most part marl or clay.

All the 39 parishes are in the Herefordshire Registration District, in the county of Hereford, and in the Hereford Poor-law Union, but the Rural District is not co-terminous with the Registration District, which includes also the parishes of the city of Hereford and the parishes of the Dore Poor Law Union; or with the Poor-law Union, which includes the parishes of the city of Hereford.

The population at the Census of 1901 in the 39 parishes within the district varied from 27 in Dinmore to 1,303 in Burghill, but if the 378 Asylum residents are deducted the Burghill population (925) is still the largest in the district. There are collections of houses into villages at Bullingham, Fownhope, Holmer, Little Dewchurch, Lugwardine, Marden, Mordiford, Wellington, and Withington.

There are 70 miles of county main roads and 210 miles of district roads in the Hereford Rural District.

### INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit are largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. A large encaustic tile works is situated in Withington parish, and there are chemical works in Credenhill parish. The wooden soles of Yorkshire and Lancashire clogs are made in the Holme Lacy parish. There are flour mills in the parishes of Clechonger, Credenhill, Eaton Bishop, Fownhope, Lugwardine, and Wellington. There are large cider works at Withington.

# POPULATION.

The population of the Rural Sanitary District at the Census of 1901 was 13,271. During the ten years 1891-1901 there was an average yearly decrease in the population of 58 persons, and assuming that this decrease is still going on, the estimated population at the middle of 1906 was **12,970**, the number upon which the figures in this report is based.

Although there was a decrease in population between 1891-1901 over the whole district of 582 persons, a reference to the Census returns will show that in 12 parishes there was an aggregate increase of 217 persons.

# BIRTHS.

No. 286. Rate per 1,000, 22.0.

There were 286 births registered in the Hereford Rural District during 1906, of which 156 were boys and 130 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 22.0. This rate is 1.9 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905, and is 0.2 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000. A reference to p. 4 will show that the birth-rate in the Hereford Rural District is really about equal to that prevailing in England and Wales.

In the Registration Sub-districts the birth-rates were

						Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
						1906.	
Dewchurch	..	..	..	..	..	22.5	23.0
Fownhope	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	23.4
Burghill	..	..	..	..	..	22.5	21.7

# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Hereford Rural District 21 illegitimate births, equal to 7.3 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.61 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Dewchurch Sub-district 7.6 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in the Fownhope district 13.0 per cent., and in the Burghill district 2.7 per cent.

At the Census of 1901 there were in the Hereford Rural District 1,769 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 11.3 compared with 5.6, 6.7, 11.3, and 9.6 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902, and with 12 per 1,000 in the six combined Rural Districts in 1906.

## DEATHS.

No. 172. Rate per 1,000, 13.2.

The number of deaths registered in the Hereford Rural District during 1906 was 188, of which 99 were males and 89 females. Included in this number were 45 persons who died in the County Asylum at Burghill, but whose usual place of residence was not in the Hereford Rural District. There died in the Hereford Workhouse 21 persons, and in the Herefordshire General Hospital 8 persons, who were residents within the Hereford Rural District. After making the necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Hereford Rural District was 172 (107 males and 65 females), equal to a death-rate per 1,000 of 13.2. This rate is below that recorded in 1905, and below the average death-rate of the previous 10 years. (See Table 1, p. 77.)

Among the inhabitants of the following parishes, having a total population of 388 persons, no deaths occurred during 1906 :— Little Birch, Westhide, and Dinmore.

In the registration sub-districts the death-rates were

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Dewchurch .. .. .	13.6	14.9
Fownhope .. .. .	14.1	16.8
Burghill (excluding Asylum) ..	12.2	15.2
Hereford Rural District .. .. .	13.2	15.4

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, figures covering so short a period and for small populations would only be misleading.

In the following 13 parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows .—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Allensmore ..	15.0	12.7	17.0	21.3	15.1	8.7
Breinton ..	12.0	14.4	19.3	14.5	14.6	14.7
Bullingham ..	7.0	11.4	13.3	9.3	5.4	18.3
Burghill -(ex- cluding Asylum	15.0	20.6	19.6	18.6	21.0	12.8
Clehonger ..	14.4	16.9	9.7	22.5	15.0	17.6
Fownhope ..	21.6	5.1	8.9	21.7	11.6	11.7
Holmer ..	10.9	5.3	8.8	15.8	19.1	13.7
Lugwardine ..	14.1	15.5	18.4	11.4	7.1	14.3
Marden ..	20.7	17.0	24.2	15.7	15.6	20.4
Mordiford ..	22.5	20.5	13.7	16.0	20.8	11.6
Much Dew- church ..	8.5	5.5	1.8	14.9	18.8	11.3
Wellington ..	13.0	21.1	16.2	17.8	17.8	3.0
Withington ..	23.7	9.2	14.4	18.3	16.9	14.3

The following table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Hereford Rural District, the Registration Sub-Districts, and the thirteen largest parishes.

TABLE A.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85
Hereford R. Dist.	172	27	8	4	6	13	34	48	22	10
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Dewchurch ..	55	7	2	0	2	4	11	15	7	7
Fownhope .. ..	57	12	2	3	1	5	8	17	8	1
Burghill .. ..	60	8	4	1	3	4	15	16	7	2
PARISHES :										
Allensmore ..	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Breinton .. ..	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Bullingham ..	10	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1
Burghill .. ..	11	1	0	0	1	0	6	2	1	0
Cleonger ..	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Fownhope ..	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Holmer .. ..	8	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1
Lugwardine ..	10	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	1
Marden .. ..	17	2	3	0	0	1	4	5	2	0
Mordiford .. ..	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Much Dewchurch	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Wellington ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Withington ..	11	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0



**CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.**—The death-rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age-periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for Hereford Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 11.7 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Hereford Rural District was 13.7 per 1,000.

### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

2.7 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 188 deaths registered in the Hereford Rural District in 1906 there were 160 certified by registered medical practitioners, 23 by the Coroner, and 5 were uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths 85.1 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 12.2 per cent. by the Coroner, and 2.7 per cent. were uncertified. No deaths were uncertified in the Dewchurch Registration Sub-district, 3 in the Fownhope and 2 in the Burghill Sub-districts.

The cause of death entered by the Registrars in the case of the uncertified deaths was—Heart failure (2), Natural causes, Goitre and Paralysis, and Cardiac Disease.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Hereford Rural District.. .. .	94 ..	109
Rural England .. .. .	115 ..	—

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Hereford Rural District during 1906 there were born 286 children, and 27 children died under twelve months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 94 per 1,000 births. The number is below the average (109) for the previous ten years.

In the Registration Sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Dewchurch .. .. .	76 ..	103
Fownhope .. .. .	142 ..	104
Burghill .. .. .	72 ..	125

The 27 children under 12 months old who died in the Hereford Rural District during 1906 were certified as having died from the following causes.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia (4) Premature Birth (5), Diarrhœa, Marasmus (3), Congenital defects (3), Dentition (3), Want of attention at birth, Natural Causes (3), Meningitis, Blood Poisoning, and Suffocation.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There were six deaths in the Hereford Rural District during 1906 among illegitimate children under 12 months old, giving an infantile mortality rate of 285 per 1,000 illegitimate births, compared with 79 per 1,000 in the case of legitimate births and deaths.

#### ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.38	0.65
.. .. Rural England .. .. .	1.18	—

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	*	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	39	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	*	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	38	2
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0	0
Diarrhœa .. .. .	*	2

\* Not notifiable.

SMALL-POX.—No cases of small-pox occurred during 1906.

SCARLET FEVER.—At the end of 1905 cases of scarlet fever were reported from Eaton Bishop and Clehonger, and during January and February 14 cases were reported from this district. They were all treated at home. In April and May isolated cases occurred in Withington, and at the end of May 7 patients were removed to the hospital from three houses. What threatened to be a serious outbreak was thus checked, and by the end of July there were no cases in the parish. In November 3 cases were removed to the hospital from 3 houses in the same parish, and again there was no spread of the disease. In October a patient was removed to the hospital from a house at Wellington, and no other cases occurred. There were no cases of scarlet fever in the district at the end of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—In January there were 7 cases (2 fatal) of diphtheria in Hampton Bishop, and isolated cases occurred during the year in several parts of the district. In May I heard from the Medical Officer of Health for Merthyr that a child known to be suffering from diphtheria had come into this district. Upon investigating this case I discovered another infected child in another house. No other cases occurred in the parish. In October an epidemic threatened in Credenhill and Burghill, where up to the end of November there were 9 cases. I examined the school children, and in Credenhill found 5 children, who were apparently well, but who had the diphtheria germs in their throats. They were kept from school and the outbreak ceased.

PHTHISIS.		Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
	1906.		
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.46	..	0.86

The 6 deaths from consumption—three males and three females—occurred among residents in the following parishes.—Bartestree, Lugwardine, Pipe-cum-Lyde, Sutton, Credenhill, and Bullingham. The ages at death varied from 16 years to 41 years.

CANCER.		Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
	1906.		
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.69	..	0.71

The 9 deaths from cancer—8 males and 1 female—occurred among patients from the following parishes.—Lugwardine (2), Burghill (2), Breinton, Bullingham, Hampton Bishop, Withington, and Marden. Their ages at death varied from 48 to 69 years.

TABLE B.  
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896 to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	9	0
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	9	0
Whooping Cough ..	4	3	0	1	1	5	0	3	2	2	21	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup..	2	5	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	7	24	2
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Influenza .. .. .	0	10	14	15	15	0	5	0	2	2	63	6
Diarrhoea .. .. .	4	2	4	1	0	5	1	2	3	1	23	2
Puerperal Fever.. ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	0
Phthisis .. .. .	12	8	7	12	15	14	8	11	16	12	115	6
Cancer.. .. .	7	3	11	10	11	15	8	12	15	3	95	9
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. .. ..	49	35	26	31	43	23	22	30	38	37	334	28
Heart Diseases .. ..	24	31	25	24	28	21	28	42	25	37	285	18
Accidents .. .. .	8	8	9	13	12	8	2	1	5	8	74	9

TABLE C.  
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Year.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Total
1875.....	0	1	7	3	1	0	6	8	26
1876.....	0	6	45	12	0	0	3	13	79
1877.....	0	1	11	0	3	0	2	2	19
1878.....	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	7	14
1879.....	0	0	2	7	4		1	3	17
1880.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	10	18
1881.....	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
1882.....	0	19	18	6	3	0	1	1	48
1883.....	0	5	13	0	2	0	1	8	29
1884.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	11	15
1885.....	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	8
1886.....	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	6	16
1887.....	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	3	12
1888.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
1889.....	0	6	0	1	3	0	1	1	12
1890.....	0	0	0	7	2	0	2	4	15
1891.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
1892.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	7
1893.....	0	2	5	4	4	0	0	2	17
1894.....	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
1895.....	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
1896.....	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	4	13
1897.....	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	10
1898.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	6
1899.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
1900.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
1901.....	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	5	14
1902.....	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	5
1903.....	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	10
1904.....	0	0	2	2	5	6	0	3	12
1905.....	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	1	11
<b>1906.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>



## WATER SUPPLY.

On December 13th, 1879, a resolution was passed by the Hereford Rural Sanitary Authority defining "a reasonable distance" as 500 yards in the case of existing and 200 yards in the case of newly-built houses within which water should be provided.

There are combined systems of water supply in the parish of Fownhope where water is piped from the Highland well to several houses, and in the parish of Stoke Edith where about 30 houses are supplied with water conveyed in pipes from a spring in the Viearage grounds. Elsewhere deep or shallow wells provided with pumps or windlasses, and springs are most generally in use. In a large number of instances water has to be carried from neighbouring houses, or from roadside and field springs.

## DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

At Fownhope there is a drain in the main road receiving the drainage from 18 houses and the schools. In no other part of the Rural District is there any combined drainage. The slopwater from many houses is discharged into roadside ditches.

Large residential houses are provided with water closets, the drainage discharges into cesspools or on to land, occasionally into watercourses. The farm houses and cottages usually have privy closets. In only a few instances are there pail or earth closets. (See p. 13).

## HOUSING.

The average number of persons per house at the last Census was 4.6.

The general remarks upon p. 12 as to the condition of the houses and of the defects usually found apply to the Hereford Rural District.

It is gratifying to be able to report the erection of well-built brick cottages, more especially in those parishes which adjoin the City of Hereford.

## PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, were adopted by the District Council in June, 1891, but the Council does not possess any of the urban powers of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Council has not made any By-laws with respect to

Private Seavenging.

Houses let in lodgings.

Hop and Fruit-pickers.

Tents and Vans.

Mortuaries and Cemeteries.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A description of the Hospital will be found on p. 95 *et seq.* of my Report for 1904.

The Hospital was occupied on two separate occasions during the year for six weeks time. Seven patients were in for one period, and three during the other.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Regulations under the Dairies Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, were made during 1905. Public notice was given during the year of the necessity for registration.

The number of Dairies and Cowsheds on the register at the end of the year was 22.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are three slaughter-houses in the district, situated in the parishes of Credenhill, Fownhope, and Lugwardine.

The Credenhill and Fownhope slaughter-houses are of brick with a concrete floor draining to a dumb well. There is water on the premises in each case. The Lugwardine slaughter-house is a brick building with a brick floor. The drains discharge on to land behind the building. There is a good supply of water on the premises.

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses in the Hereford Rural District. No by-laws have been made with respect to these houses by the Council.

## SCHOOLS.

There are 28 Public Elementary Schools in 27 parishes, having accommodation for nearly 3,000 children. During the past few years the sanitary arrangements have been very much improved. At Stretton Sugwas and Credenhill where pails are used with earth the arrangement for girls' urinals shown on p. 19 has been adopted.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. F. Fowles was appointed Inspector of Nuisances in the year 1875, and receives a salary of £100 per annum, one-half of which is paid by the County Council. He pays out of his salary all incidental and travelling expenses (including the cost of a horse), except stamps, stationery, and his carriage license. He does not hold any other appointment, and he is not subject to re-election at stated periods.

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I beg to submit statement of work carried out by me during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

I have visited, investigated and reported to the Medical Officer of Health 100 cases of infectious diseases, disinfected 50 houses and 50 lots of bedding, clothing, &c., and have given attention to the Dairies and Cowsheds, and found them all well kept and in a good clean state.

I have also visited the Workshops and found all of them, with one exception, fairly clean. It is my intention during the next two months to call on all the occupiers to cleanse and lime-wash them again.

I have also ordered and served notices for the abatement and removal of 407 nuisances, as under :—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases inquired into	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Patients removed to Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Houses disinfected and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cases of illegal exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Infected houses not ready to disinfect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

## HOUSES.

Erected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Made fit for habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Closed as unfit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
., closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Samples for analysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Defective waste pipes rectified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Sinks, Urinals, &c., rectified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Repaired, ventilated, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## HEREFORD RURAL, DISTRICT.

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	.. .. .	2
Converted to pail closets	.. .. .	8
Repaired	.. .. .	4

## SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	.. .. .	186
Removals of offensive refuse	.. .. .	126

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	.. .. .	3
Inspected	.. .. .	3
Cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	3

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register	.. .. .	22
Contravention of D.C. and M. Order	.. .. .	0

## UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	.. .. .	0
----------	---------	---

## WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

Cleansed and linewashed	.. .. .	5
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FREDERICK FOWLES,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Kings Thorne, Hereford,

January 31st, 1907.

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGI- STERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC IN- STITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.					Number	Rate. *
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896..	13547	326	24.0	28	86	211	15.5	23	20	15	206	15.2
1897..	13489	318	23.5	46	144	219	16.2	22	18	23	224	16.6
1898..	13431	311	23.1	49	157	218	16.2	28	28	16	206	15.3
1899..	13373	300	22.4	33	110	241	18.0	34	32	28	237	17.7
1900..	13315	271	20.3	32	118	225	16.8	32	30	13	208	15.6
1901..	13257	295	22.2	33	112	204	15.3	36	36	22	190	14.3
1902..	13200	307	23.2	30	97	193	14.6	38	33	13	173	13.1
1903..	13141	286	21.7	22	76	200	15.2	33	28	24	196	14.9
1904..	13084	283	21.6	30	106	225	17.1	41	38	18	205	15.6
1905..	13027	263	20.1	23	87	206	15.8	33	31	29	204	15.6
Averages for years 1896-1905	13286	296	22.2	33	109	214	16.1	32	29	20	205	15.4
1906	12970	286	22.0	27	94	188	14.4	50	45	29	172	13.2

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

†The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the County Asylum within the district (Cols. 9 and 10), and the Workhouse and Herefordshire General Hospital beyond the district (Col. 11).

The Union Workhouse is not within the Hereford Rural District.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	65,147	Total population of all ages.....	13,271	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses.....	2,877	
		Average number of persons per house	4.6	



## TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)

## HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

*(Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.)*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	DEWCHURCH DISTRICT.				FOWNHOPE DISTRICT.				BURGHILL DISTRICT.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896.....	4354	104	67	6	4151	111	70	7	5042	111	68	15
1897.....	4322	107	61	15	4138	89	78	17	5029	122	85	14
1898.....	4290	104	82	23	4125	99	70	11	5016	108	53	15
1899.....	4258	100	68	6	4112	97	74	14	5003	103	95	13
1900.....	4226	83	55	9	4099	85	80	12	4990	103	73	11
1901.....	4194	108	55	13	4086	89	76	11	4977	98	59	8
1902.....	4162	102	54	8	4073	101	47	8	4965	104	72	14
1903.....	4130	101	51	4	4060	92	66	10	4951	93	79	8
1904.....	4098	83	69	10	4047	103	69	6	4939	97	67	14
1905.....	4066	73	67	2	4034	89	60	8	4927	101	77	13
Averages of Years 1896:0 1905	4204	97 *23'0	63 *14'9	10 †10'3	4093	96 *23'4	69 *16'8	10 †10'4	4789	104 *21'7	73 *15'2	13 †12'5
1906	4034	91 *22'5	55 *13'6	7 †7'6	4021	84 *20'8	57 *14'1	12 †14'2	4915	111 *22'5	60 *12'2	8 †7'2

## NOTES.—

- (1) The separate localities adopted for this table are the registration sub-districts.
- (2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
- (3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column c agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1,000 persons living

† Rate per 1,000 births, or infantile mortality rate.

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB- DISTRICT.		
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	1	2	3
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards						
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	38	1	4	23	5	5	0	4	15	19	0	0	0
Membranous Croup ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	25	1	1	1	4	16	2	10	3	12	0	0	0
Scarlet fever .. .. .	39	0	10	26	3	0	0	14	20	5	0	9	1
Typhus fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	102	2	15	50	12	21	2	28	38	36	0	9	1

The Localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

H.—The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital is situated in the Burghill Registration sub-district. It was opened for the reception of patients on 21st September, 1904.

TABLE IV. (EXTENDED). LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1906.  
*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Und'r 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	DEW- CHURCH	FOWN- HOPE.	BURG- HILL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Typhoid .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Other continued .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza.....	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea .....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other septic diseases .....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis .....	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	0
Other tubercular diseases.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	8
Cancer, malignant disease.....	9	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	1	2	0
Bronchitis .....	12	1	0	0	0	1	10	6	4	4	1
Pneumonia .....	14	4	3	0	1	3	3	4	5	5	7
Pleurisy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hæmatæmesis.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Appendicitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Premature birth .....	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Diseases and accidents of parturition .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Heart disease .....	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	2	3	1
Heart disease (valvular) .....	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	4	1
Accidents .....	9	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	0
Hæmia .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Colitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Apoplexy .....	17	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	8	4	2
Fernicious anæmia .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Epilepsy .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Want of attention (birth) .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Congenital defects .....	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Nephritis .....	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	3	0
Cystitis .....	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Pentition .....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Intestinal obstruction .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Marasmus .....	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Convulsions .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rheumatic fever .....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Diabetes .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastric Ulcer .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Exophthalmic goitre .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Old age .....	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	0	5	0
Tumour .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	4	1	7
Heart failure .....	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
Cerebral Atrophy .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gangrene .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lymphadenoma .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Natural causes .....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Albuminæria .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Knee joint disease .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cholecystitis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebral softening .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Syphilis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G. P. I. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberc Dorsalis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All other causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All causes .....	172	27	8	4	6	47	80	55	57	60	50

TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR, 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>ALL CAUSES.</b>																	
Certified .. .. .	9	1	1	0	11	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	28
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. .. .	3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Defects .. .. .	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Want of attention at Birth .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Dentition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Natural Causes .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	9	1	1	0	11	2	2	5	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	27

Rural District of HEREFORD :—Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 12970.

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 265 ; illegitimate, 21.

Deaths of Infants in the year :—Legitimate, 21 ; illegitimate, 6.

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 17<sup>2</sup>



## HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have revised the Register of the Workshops situated within the Hereford Rural District.

Attention has been paid during 1906 to the lime washing of Blacksmiths' shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISHES.	Blacksmith	Builder	Carpenter	Dressmaker	Machinist	Sawmills	Wheelwright	TOTAL
Allensmore .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Breinton .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Bullingham .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burghill .. ..	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Cleghonger .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Credenhill .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dinedor .. ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eaton Bishop .. ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fownhope .. ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hampton Bishop ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Haywood .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holme Lacy .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Holmer .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Little Birch .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Dewchurch ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lugwardine .. ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Marden .. ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Mordiford .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Much Birch .. ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Much Dewchurch ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pipe and Lyde .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Preston Wynne .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stoke Edith .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stretton Sugwas ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutton .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wellington .. ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Westhide .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston Beggard ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withington .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total - - -	31	3	2	0	0	0	15	51

Number of Inspections of Workshops .. .. .	60
Defects found .. .. .	5
„ remedied .. .. .	5

## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

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	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in Acres (exclusive of water)	—	49,758	49,758
Population (Census) .. ..	8,688	9,068	—
Population (Midsummer) ..	—	9,079	9,269
Inhabited houses (Census) ..	1,927	2,004	—
Persons per house .. .. .	4.5	4.5	—
Rateable Value 25th March ..	—	£75,098	£77,961
A penny rate produces .. ..	—	—	£324
No. of Parishes .. .. .	—	22	22
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	—	23.9	19.6
Death-rate all causes per 1,000..	19.3	13.5	13.4
Corrected for sex and age .. ..	19.1	12.7	12.6

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Ledbury, which entirely surrounds the Ledbury Urban District, is situated in the eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Bromyard Rural District, on the east by Worcestershire, on the south by the Newent (Gloucestershire) and Ross Rural Districts, and on the west by the Hereford Rural District. There are many hills in the district. The Malvern Hills, which form the eastern boundary, rise to a height of 1,000ft. within the district, and Eastnor hill in the east is 600ft. above sea-level. On the western side Woolhope is 530ft., Westhude 563ft., Marcle hill 700ft., Seager hill 886ft., and Bradlow hill in the middle of the district is 770ft. above sea-level. Colwall Church is 329ft., Bosbury 220ft., and Donnington 150ft. above sea-level.

The river Frome flows in a westerly direction in the northern part of the district, and in the central part the river Leadon flows in a southerly direction.

Geologically the district is chiefly Old Red Sandstone, except the western boundary, where it is Silurian. Limestone crops up in Mathon parish.

The soil is a rich red clay. The sub-soil is chiefly limestone (locally known as a bastard limestone).

In the 22 parishes within the district the population at the Census of 1901 varied from 79 in Aylton to 1,892 in Colwall. All these 22 parishes are in the Ledbury Poor-law Union, but the Rural District is not co-terminous either with the Registration District or with the Poor-law Union, which include the Ledbury Urban District and the parish of West Malvern in Worcestershire. There are collections of houses into villages at Bosbury, Colwall, Eastnor, Mathon, Tarrington, and Woolhope.

There are 49 miles of county main roads and 146 miles of district roads in the Ledbury Rural district.

### INDUSTRIES.

The industries are almost entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit being largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. There are large mineral water works and vinegar works in the parish of Colwall, and there are corn mills in Bosbury, Colwall, Eastnor, and Ledbury Rural. There are cider works in Ledbury Rural and Much Marcle. Large limestone quarries are to be found in the parishes of Ledbury, Putley, Wellington Heath, Coddington, Colwall, Mathon, Castle Frome, Much Marcle, Woolhope and Yarkhill.

## RECENT ALTERATIONS IN AREA.

The Ledbury Urban District was formed from the Ledbury Rural District on January 1st, 1895. It includes a portion of the Ledbury Rural parish. (L.G.B. Order, 19th October, 1894).

Mathon Urban parish was transferred on 1st January, 1895, from Ledbury Rural District to Malvern Link Urban District.

## POPULATION.

The population of the Rural Sanitary District at the Census of 1891 was 12,615, and of the Rural District as it is now constituted the population was 8,688. The alterations in area indicated above account for the difference. The estimated population at the middle of 1906, and upon which the figures in this report are based, is **9,269**.

## BIRTHS.

No. 182. Birth-rate per 1,000, 19.6.

There were 182 births registered in the Ledbury Rural District during 1906, of which 94 were boys and 88 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 19.6. This rate is 3.00 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 6.6 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000.

In the Registration Sub-districts the birth-rate was

						Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
						1906.	
Ledbury	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	.. 25.9
Yarkhill	..	..	..	..	..	20.7	.. 24.1

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Ledbury Rural District 8 illegitimate births, equal to 4.4 per cent. of the total births or to 0.86 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Ledbury Sub-district 5.0 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, and in the Yarkhill Sub-district 3.6 per cent.

At the Census of 1901 there were in the Ledbury Rural District 1,031 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 7.7, compared with 12.6, 9.7, 11.6, and 9.5 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903 and 1902, and with 12 per 1,000 in the six combined Rural Districts in 1906. In the whole of England and Wales there were in 1905 (the latest year for which statistics are available) 8.2 illegitimate births to each 1,000 unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years.

## DEATHS.

No. 125. Rate per 1,000, 13.4.

The number of deaths registered in the Ledbury Rural District during 1906 was 115, of which 60 were males and 55 females. There died in the Ledbury Workhouse 8 persons, in the Ledbury Cottage Hospital one person, and in the County Asylum one person, residents within the Ledbury Rural District. After making the necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Ledbury Rural District was 125 (66 males and 59 females), equal to a death-rate per 1,000 of 13.4. This rate is 1.8 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905 and is 1.3 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the previous ten years. (See Table I., p. 99) The death-rate in Rural England in 1906 was 15.0 per 1,000.

Among the inhabitants of the Coddington, Donnington and Munsley parishes, with a population of 435 persons, no deaths occurred during 1906.

In the Registration Sub-districts the death-rates were

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Ledbury .. .. .	11.1	13.3
Yarkhill .. .. .	16.6	15.6
Ledbury Rural District .. .. .	13.4	14.7

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, figures covering so short a period and for small populations would only be misleading.

In the following eight parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Bosbury ..	16.0	13.8	19.7	23.2	23.3	15.2
Colwall ..	8.4	9.2	11.0	8.9	6.3	10.4
Eastnor ..	8.1	13.9	7.8	7.7	11.4	5.6
Ledbury Rural	22.9	8.5	7.2	9.9	13.0	8.4
Much Marcle ..	7.6	13.9	14.1	19.3	12.9	23.0
Tarrington ..	21.0	12.6	18.7	20.8	10.4	12.4
Woolhope ..	17.5	11.2	14.5	11.1	9.5	20.8
Yarkhill ..	15.5	27.2	17.9	20.4	18.1	18.2

**CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.**—The death-rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age-periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for Ledbury Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 12.6 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Ledbury Rural District was 13.8 per 1,000.

## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

2.6 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 115 deaths registered in the Ledbury Rural District in 1906 there were 100 certified by registered medical practitioners, 12 by the Coroner, and 3 were uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths, 87.0 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 10.4 per cent. by the Coroner, and 2.6 per cent. were uncertified. All the uncertified deaths were in the Yarkhill Sub-district.

The cause of death entered by the Registrar in the case of the three uncertified deaths was—Imperfect breathing, Apoplexy, and Suddenly died in bed.

TABLE A.

The following Table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Ledbury Rural District, the registration sub-districts, and the eight largest parishes.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85
Ledbury R. Dist.	125	20	7	6	3	9	28	23	22	7
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Ledbury .. ..	59	9	4	2	2	4	11	10	14	3
Yarkhill .. ..	66	11	3	4	1	5	17	13	8	4
PARISHES :										
Bosbury .. ..	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	3	0
Colwall .. ..	22	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	4	2
Eastnor .. ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Ledbury .. ..	7	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Much Marcle ..	14	3	1	2	0	1	2	4	1	0
Tarrington ..	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Woolhope .. ..	13	2	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	3
Yarkhill .. ..	8	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

		Average of 10 years, 1896-1905.
	1906.	
Ledbury Rural District .. .. .	109	97
Rural England .. .. .	115	—

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Ledbury Rural District during 1906 there were born 182 children, and 20 children died under 12 months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 109 per 1,000 births. This number is above the average (97) for the previous 10 years.

In the Registration Sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

		Average of 10 years, 1896—1905
	1906.	
Ledbury .. .. .	90	98
Yarkhill .. .. .	134	90

The 20 children under 12 months old who died in the Ledbury Rural District during 1906 were registered as having died from the following diseases:—Whooping Cough, Premature Birth (3), Convulsions, Pneumonia, Marasmus (3), Rickets. Want of Breast-milk, Bronchitis (2), Enteritis (2), Gastritis (2), Imperfect Breathing, Meningitis and Tabes Mesenterica.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There was one death in the Ledbury Rural District during 1906 among illegitimate children under 12 months old.

ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.		Average of 10 years , 1896—1905.
	1906.	

Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.10	0.48
„ „ Rural England .. .. .	1.18	—

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “ principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	*	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	10	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	*	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	6	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1	0
Diarrhœa .. .. .	*	0

\* Not notifiable.

**SMALL-POX.**—There were no cases of small-pox in the district during 1906.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There was one case of scarlet fever at Woolhope in January, two cases in one house in Mathon in March, and in June there was a case at Colwall, which was removed to the Malvern Fever Hospital, and a case in Ledbury Rural Parish, which was removed to the Ledbury Workhouse. In December four cases occurred in one house in Tarrington.

**DIPHThERIA.**—In January last there were two cases of diphtheria in Little Marcle and one in Yarkhill. In May there was one in Colwall, in July one in Ashperton, and in November one in Much Marcle and one in Ashperton. It will be seen, therefore, that at no time of the year was the disease prevalent in the district.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—A non-fatal case of typhoid fever occurred in Eastnor in July.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—A non-fatal case of puerperal fever occurred in Bosbury in December.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is no means of isolating any cases of infectious disease within the Ledbury Rural District. Cases are occasionally sent to the Malvern Fever Hospital.

#### PHTHISIS.

Average of  
10 years,  
1896—1905.

Death-rate per 1,000	.. .. .	0.32	..	0.94
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The 3 deaths—2 males and 1 female—from consumption, were among residents in the parishes of Much Marcle and Ashperton (2). The ages at death were 35, 49 and 61 years.

#### CANCER.

Average of  
10 years,  
1896—1905.

Death-rate per 1,000	.. .. .	1.07	..	1.04
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The 10 deaths—6 males and 4 females—occurred among residents in the parishes of Bosbury (4), Wellington Heath (4), Ashperton and Woolhope. The ages at death ranged from 32 years to 80 years.

TABLE B.  
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896 to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	9	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6	1	0	1	1	4	0	2	2	1	18	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza .. .. .	0	7	15	11	24	3	3	3	2	8	76	4
Diarrhoea .. .. .	5	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	19	0
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Phthisis .. .. .	15	9	8	3	8	5	8	9	9	12	86	3
Cancer .. .. .	7	12	13	12	11	7	12	8	9	4	95	10
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. .. .. .	27	26	13	6	11	15	18	12	19	12	159	14
Heart Diseases .. .. .	16	14	17	13	20	12	13	16	19	15	155	25
Accidents .. .. .	10	4	3	6	8	5	3	2	3	3	47	0

TABLE C.  
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Year.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	TOTAL
1875.....	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1876.....	0	1	10	4	5	0	0	4	24
1877.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	8
1878.....	0	0	7	0	3	0	2	1	11
1879.....	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	11
1880.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
1881.....	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	2	12
1882.....	1	0	8	0	3	0	0	3	15
1883.....	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	4	18
1884.....	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	4	16
1885.....	0	9	0	1	0	0	2	4	15
1886.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9
1887.....	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	9
1888.....	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	7
1889.....	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	8
1890.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	7
1891.....	0	8	4	0	9	0	0	1	22
1892.....	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	8
1893.....	0	1	3	5	1	0	2	5	17
1894.....	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	9
1895.....	0	0	4	8	4	0	2	3	21
1896.....	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	5	13
1897.....	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	5
1898.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
1899.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
1900.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
1901.....	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	8
1902.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1903.....	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	9
1904.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	5
1905.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
1906.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

## WATER SUPPLY.

I have not been able to find a definite resolution of the Sanitary Authority relating to a "reasonable distance" within which there should be a water supply to houses, but there appears to be a tradition that it should be 500 yards in the case of old and 200 yards in the case of new houses.

There are combined supplies in the parishes of Colwall, Eastnor, and Tarrington. The Colwall supply (Mr. Ballard's) is to about 70 houses in Mid-Colwall, from a spring on the hillside, whence the water is piped to a few houses. The Malvern supply is now available for the Parish of Colwall. In the village of Eastnor practically every house is supplied with water brought in pipes from a hillside spring. Elsewhere, deep and shallow wells and dip wells on the roadside or in fields are the available sources of supply. The walls are dry-steyned, and the lining is rarely carried above the level of the surrounding ground. It is possible, there, for pollution to take place.

## DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

There is combined drainage in the parishes of Colwall, Eastnor and Bosbury, and to a limited extent in Tarrington. Elsewhere, the drainage from residential houses discharges on to adjoining land or into watercourses. In a few instances filtration (contact) beds have been formed. Slop drains from cottages drain into roadside ditches. Farm houses and cottages are provided, as a rule with privy middens, though earth closets are being increasingly adopted. Very few pail closets are in use. (See p. 13.) The drainage from seven houses and the boys' school on Colwall Green formerly discharged along a brick culvert into a ditch and then into two ponds situated about 60 yards from the nearest house. During the year the ditch and ponds have been cleaned out and a closed tank placed at the end of the culvert. The overflow from the tank is passed through sand gravel and large stones and then discharges into the ponds. The cost of this work, including the cleaning of the ponds and ditch, was £25. It appears to have been working satisfactorily.

BOSBURY DRAINAGE.—Complaints were made during the year of offensive smells arising from three open catchpits in the course of a drain in the Bosbury main road which takes sewage from eight houses in addition to the road water. Coverings were made for the catchpits and the inlets were trapped. Since this has been done no complaints have been received. In connexion with most of the houses on the south side of Bosbury main street opposite the church, there are objectionable privies and some pig stys. They drain into an open ditch about 60 yards from the houses, gardens intervening. From time to time the occupiers of the



houses have on the request of the Sanitary Inspector cleared out the privies and portions of the ditch, but the nuisance will recur if the privies are allowed to remain as they are. They should be converted into dry earth closets. There is abundance of garden land to enable this to be done.

### HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

The Council does not undertake the removal of household refuse.

### HOUSING.

No houses were certified by me as unfit for human habitation under Sec. 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The average number of persons per house at the last Census was 4.5, and of the 2,125 houses in the district, only 121, or about 6 per cent., were unoccupied.

Broadly speaking, the houses are well built, and in fairly good condition. Thatched roofs are giving place to tiles or slates. In every district there is a noticeable absence of rain water gutters, thus rendering houses permanently damp. Even upon what I should otherwise regard as model cottages I have found the gutters absent.

Some further remarks upon this subject will be found on p. 12.

### PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, was adopted on March 2nd, 1897, taking effect from June 6th, 1897. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, has not been adopted.

URBAN POWERS.—The District Council possess Urban powers enabling them to make by-laws with respect to new buildings erected in the parish of Colwall.

The Colwall Parish Council has each year since 1896 been appointed a committee in accordance with Sec. 56 of the Local Government Act, 1894, for the purpose of carrying out the Public Health Act in the parish of Colwall.

BY-LAWS.—By-laws with respect to new buildings erected in the parish of Colwall were allowed by the L.G.B. on June 21st, 1898.

By-laws with respect to the removal of house refuse and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ash-pits, and cesspools in the parish of Colwall were allowed by the L.G.B. on January 2nd, 1904 (see p. 114 of Annual Report for 1903).

There are no By-laws in force in the Ledbury Rural District with respect to

Houses let in lodgings.  
Hop and Fruit-pickers.  
Tents and Vans.  
Mortuaries and Cemeteries.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are 18 public Elementary Schools in the Ledbury Rural District. At the Ashperton, Tarrington and Woolhope schools there are privy closets which ought to be done away with and earth closets provided. At the Bosbury girls' school earth closets and pails are used. Sufficient earth is not used to render them inoffensive, and there is no means of emptying them except by carrying them through the schoolroom. At the Colwall girls' school on the Green, the drains might now be connected to the new sewer which has been constructed near the school buildings. Most of the schools are well provided with water. A noticeable exception is in the case of the schools at Castle Froome. There is no water on the premises and a supply has to be carried some distance.

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

A leaflet containing the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, has been printed for distribution by the Ledbury Rural District Council. Regulations have been made under the Order. Public notice was given during 1906 of the necessity for registration.

The number of Dairies and Milkshops on the register at the end of 1906 was 18, situated in the following parishes:—Bosbury, Colwall (5), Ledbury Rural (3), Ashperton (2), Wellington Heath (2), Much Marcle (2), Tarrington (2), and Mathon (2).

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses in the district, situated in the parishes of Bosbury, Colwall (3), Tarrington, Putley, and Much Marcle. There are no by-laws in force with respect to slaughter-houses. They are all kept in a fairly good condition.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are public bakehouses in the parishes of Colwall (3), Bosbury (2), Pixley, Eastnor, Much Marcle (2), Munsley, Ashperton, Tarrington, Putley (2), Castle Froome, and Woolhope. They are all now kept tolerably clean.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses in the Ledbury Rural District, and no by-laws have been made in respect of this class of house.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. T. Cawsey, who holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute, was appointed for one year in 1896, and was re-appointed for a term of three years from October 21st, 1905. He receives a salary of £100 per annum, one-half of which is repaid from the county funds. He pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. He rides a bicycle. The only other office held by him is that of Building Inspector for the parish of Colwall.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In submitting my report for the past year, I beg to state 12 complaints were received and investigated by me, and the necessary steps taken to remove the cause.

The improved sanitary survey system adopted by me which forms a complete record or reference book of houses, premises, schools, bakehouses, workshops, slaughter-houses, dairies, cow-sheds, hop and fruit-picking yards and gardens. In my periodical inspections I found the bakehouses with one exception kept very clean. A letter was sent from this Council to the occupier warning him to be cleaner, which has had a good effect. Slaughter-houses as usual are kept clean. Under the Workshops Act blacksmiths' shops are being whitewashed.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year. I am pleased to state that at least on one large estate they are providing rainwater gutters to houses and premises where required; this is a step in the right direction.

Sanitary work has been carried out by me at Stowe Lane, Colwall, at a cost of £25, which will remedy a nuisance which existed there; it has been in operation six months and works very satisfactorily.

The surroundings of all infectious disease notified during the year have been investigated and reported with all particulars to the Medical Officer of Health.

Owners and occupiers generally readily comply with my requests.

# SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases inquired into	.. .. .	22
Patients removed to hospital	.. .. .	1
Houses disinfected and cleansed	.. .. .	20
Cases of illegal exposure	.. .. .	0

## HOUSES.

Erected	.. .. .	17
Made fit for habitation	.. .. .	0
Closed as unfit for habitation	.. .. .	0
Cleansed and whitewashed	.. .. .	11
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	4

## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk	.. .. .	3
Wells cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	5
Wells closed	.. .. .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	.. .. .	13
Houses supplied from water works	.. .. .	200

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	.. .. .	32
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated	.. .. .	7
Defective waste-pipes rectified	.. .. .	8
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	.. .. .	4
Dumb wells rectified	.. .. .	3

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	.. .. .	12
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns	.. .. .	8

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Privies and ashpits provided	.. .. .	1
Converted to w.c.'s	.. .. .	0
Converted into pail closets	.. .. .	10
Repaired	.. .. .	6

## SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits ordered to be cleansed	.. .. .	60
Portable receptacles ordered to be cleansed	.. .. .	25

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	.. .. .	7
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## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	.. .. .	18
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	.. .. .	0

## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Notices served ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Notices outstanding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

THOMAS CAWSEY,

Certified Sanitary Inspector,  
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors  
Association, Colwall.

January, 1907.



## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

## CENSUS RETURNS.

Sub-districts and Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Persons per House.	
		1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901
LEDBURY .....	24656	1036	1121	4696	5099	4.5	4.5
Bosbury .....	4825	217	210	916	872	4.2	4.1
Coddington .....	1028	35	33	168	144	4.8	4.3
Colwall .....	3835	312	402	1506	1892	4.8	4.7
Donnington.....	1038	20	20	112	112	5.6	5.6
Eastnor .....	3193	94	105	413	491	4.4	4.6
Ledbury rural .....	6666	166	166	783	827	4.7	4.9
Mathon rural .....	3038	88	91	379	387	4.3	4.2
Wellington Heath, .....	1033	104	94	419	374	4.0	4.0
YARKHILL .....	25209	891	883	3992	3969	4.4	4.5
Ashperton .....	1692	90	81	362	363	4.0	4.4
Aylton .....	839	18	18	92	79	5.1	4.3
Canon Frome .....	1053	19	20	114	120	6.0	6.0
Castle Frome .....	1567	37	37	165	192	4.4	5.1
Eggleton .....	738	30	30	124	113	4.1	3.7
Little Marcle .....	1249	28	34	152	168	5.4	4.9
Much Marcle .....	4595	166	156	756	654	4.5	4.1
Munsley .....	1487	42	41	211	196	5.0	4.7
Pixley .....	1086	28	37	144	179	5.1	4.8
Putley .....	1110	49	54	217	266	4.4	4.9
Stretton Grandison ....	841	22	23	78	88	3.5	3.8
Tarrington .....	2236	113	111	456	476	4.2	4.2
Woolhope .....	4414	141	139	647	626	4.6	4.5
Yarkhill .....	2302	108	102	474	449	4.1	4.4
RURAL DISTRICT .....	49865	1927	2004	8688	9068	4.5	4.5

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	†9	†10	†11	12	13
1896 ..	8889	263	29·5	40	152	116	13·0	No Public Institutions.		11	127	14·2
1897 ..	8927	262	29·3	27	103	126	14·1			10	136	15·2
1898 ..	8965	279	31·2	25	89	120	13·3			16	136	15·1
1899 ..	9003	244	27·1	14	57	109	12·1			9	118	13·1
1900 ..	9041	210	23·2	24	114	154	17·0			19	173	19·1
1901 ..	9079	217	23·9	20	92	112	12·3			11	123	13·5
1902 ..	9117	188	20·6	17	90	114	12·5			13	120	13·9
1903 ..	9155	204	22·2	23	112	107	11·6			13	120	13·1
1904 ..	9193	201	21·8	16	79	117	12·7			17	134	14·5
1905 ..	9231	211	22·8	18	85	95	10·2			13	108	11·6
Averages for years 1896-1905	9060	228	26·2	22	97	117	12·9			13	130	14·7
1906	9269	182	19·6	20	109	115	12·4			10	125	13·4

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the Workhouse until 1895 within the district (Cols. 9 and 10), and the Workhouse (after 1895), the Ledbury Cottage Hospital, the County Asylum, and the Herefordshire General Hospital, beyond the district (Col. 11).

The Union Workhouse is not in the Ledbury Rural District.

Area of District in acres  
(exclusive of area  
covered by water). 49,758

Total population at all ages.....9,063  
Number of inhabited houses .....2,004  
Average number of persons per house .. 4·5

At  
Census  
of 1901.

## TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	LEDBURY				YARKHILL.			
	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1896....	4909	153	59	29	3980	110	68	11
1897....	4949	167	75	20	3978	95	61	7
1898....	4989	186	71	18	3976	93	65	7
1899....	5029	136	63	4	3974	108	55	10
1900....	5069	118	93	11	3972	92	80	13
1901....	5109	126	66	11	3970	91	57	9
1902....	5149	107	62	9	3968	81	65	8
1903....	5189	112	67	13	3966	92	53	16
1904....	5229	109	67	8	3964	92	67	8
1905....	5269	110	61	11	3962	101	47	7
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905	5089	132	68	13	3971	96	62	9
		*25.9	*13.3	†98		*24.1	*15.6	†90
1906	5309	100	59	9	3960	82	66	11
		*18.8	*11.1	†80		*20.7	*16.6	†134

## NOTES.—

- (1) The separate localities adopted for this Table are the registration sub-districts.
- (2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
- (3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals or sub-columns *a*, *b* and *c* agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column *c* agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-column *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1000 persons living.

† Rate per 1000 births, or infantile mortality rate.

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICTS.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH SUB-DISTRICT.	
	At Ages—Years.						1 LED- BURY.	2 YARK- HILL.	1 LED- BURY.	2 YARK- HILL.
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65				
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .....	6	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	0
Membranous Croup...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Scarlet fever .....	10	0	3	3	2	2	5	5	1	0
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever .....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Relapsing fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	20	0	3	8	3	6	7	13	1	0

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the Ledbury District. Patients were removed to the Malvern Urban Isolation Hospital in 1901, 1902, and 1903.

TABLE IV. (EXTENDED). LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO SUB-DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	1 and 5 and 15 and 25 and 65 and 100 and 150 and 200 and 250 and 300 and 350 and 400 and 450 and 500 and 550 and 600 and 650 and 700 and 750 and 800 and 850 and 900 and 950 and 1000 and 1050 and 1100 and 1150 and 1200 and 1250 and 1300 and 1350 and 1400 and 1450 and 1500 and 1550 and 1600 and 1650 and 1700 and 1750 and 1800 and 1850 and 1900 and 1950 and 2000 and 2050 and 2100 and 2150 and 2200 and 2250 and 2300 and 2350 and 2400 and 2450 and 2500 and 2550 and 2600 and 2650 and 2700 and 2750 and 2800 and 2850 and 2900 and 2950 and 3000 and 3050 and 3100 and 3150 and 3200 and 3250 and 3300 and 3350 and 3400 and 3450 and 3500 and 3550 and 3600 and 3650 and 3700 and 3750 and 3800 and 3850 and 3900 and 3950 and 4000 and 4050 and 4100 and 4150 and 4200 and 4250 and 4300 and 4350 and 4400 and 4450 and 4500 and 4550 and 4600 and 4650 and 4700 and 4750 and 4800 and 4850 and 4900 and 4950 and 5000 and 5050 and 5100 and 5150 and 5200 and 5250 and 5300 and 5350 and 5400 and 5450 and 5500 and 5550 and 5600 and 5650 and 5700 and 5750 and 5800 and 5850 and 5900 and 5950 and 6000 and 6050 and 6100 and 6150 and 6200 and 6250 and 6300 and 6350 and 6400 and 6450 and 6500 and 6550 and 6600 and 6650 and 6700 and 6750 and 6800 and 6850 and 6900 and 6950 and 7000 and 7050 and 7100 and 7150 and 7200 and 7250 and 7300 and 7350 and 7400 and 7450 and 7500 and 7550 and 7600 and 7650 and 7700 and 7750 and 7800 and 7850 and 7900 and 7950 and 8000 and 8050 and 8100 and 8150 and 8200 and 8250 and 8300 and 8350 and 8400 and 8450 and 8500 and 8550 and 8600 and 8650 and 8700 and 8750 and 8800 and 8850 and 8900 and 8950 and 9000 and 9050 and 9100 and 9150 and 9200 and 9250 and 9300 and 9350 and 9400 and 9450 and 9500 and 9550 and 9600 and 9650 and 9700 and 9750 and 9800 and 9850 and 9900 and 9950 and 10000 and 10050 and 10100 and 10150 and 10200 and 10250 and 10300 and 10350 and 10400 and 10450 and 10500 and 10550 and 10600 and 10650 and 10700 and 10750 and 10800 and 10850 and 10900 and 10950 and 11000 and 11050 and 11100 and 11150 and 11200 and 11250 and 11300 and 11350 and 11400 and 11450 and 11500 and 11550 and 11600 and 11650 and 11700 and 11750 and 11800 and 11850 and 11900 and 11950 and 12000 and 12050 and 12100 and 12150 and 12200 and 12250 and 12300 and 12350 and 12400 and 12450 and 12500 and 12550 and 12600 and 12650 and 12700 and 12750 and 12800 and 12850 and 12900 and 12950 and 13000 and 13050 and 13100 and 13150 and 13200 and 13250 and 13300 and 13350 and 13400 and 13450 and 13500 and 13550 and 13600 and 13650 and 13700 and 13750 and 13800 and 13850 and 13900 and 13950 and 14000 and 14050 and 14100 and 14150 and 14200 and 14250 and 14300 and 14350 and 14400 and 14450 and 14500 and 14550 and 14600 and 14650 and 14700 and 14750 and 14800 and 14850 and 14900 and 14950 and 15000 and 15050 and 15100 and 15150 and 15200 and 15250 and 15300 and 15350 and 15400 and 15450 and 15500 and 15550 and 15600 and 15650 and 15700 and 15750 and 15800 and 15850 and 15900 and 15950 and 16000 and 16050 and 16100 and 16150 and 16200 and 16250 and 16300 and 16350 and 16400 and 16450 and 16500 and 16550 and 16600 and 16650 and 16700 and 16750 and 16800 and 16850 and 16900 and 16950 and 17000 and 17050 and 17100 and 17150 and 17200 and 17250 and 17300 and 17350 and 17400 and 17450 and 17500 and 17550 and 17600 and 17650 and 17700 and 17750 and 17800 and 17850 and 17900 and 17950 and 18000 and 18050 and 18100 and 18150 and 18200 and 18250 and 18300 and 18350 and 18400 and 18450 and 18500 and 18550 and 18600 and 18650 and 18700 and 18750 and 18800 and 18850 and 18900 and 18950 and 19000 and 19050 and 19100 and 19150 and 19200 and 19250 and 19300 and 19350 and 19400 and 19450 and 19500 and 19550 and 19600 and 19650 and 19700 and 19750 and 19800 and 19850 and 19900 and 19950 and 20000 and 20050 and 20100 and 20150 and 20200 and 20250 and 20300 and 20350 and 20400 and 20450 and 20500 and 20550 and 20600 and 20650 and 20700 and 20750 and 20800 and 20850 and 20900 and 20950 and 21000 and 21050 and 21100 and 21150 and 21200 and 21250 and 21300 and 21350 and 21400 and 21450 and 21500 and 21550 and 21600 and 21650 and 21700 and 21750 and 21800 and 21850 and 21900 and 21950 and 22000 and 22050 and 22100 and 22150 and 22200 and 22250 and 22300 and 22350 and 22400 and 22450 and 22500 and 22550 and 22600 and 22650 and 22700 and 22750 and 22800 and 22850 and 22900 and 22950 and 23000 and 23050 and 23100 and 23150 and 23200 and 23250 and 23300 and 23350 and 23400 and 23450 and 23500 and 23550 and 23600 and 23650 and 23700 and 23750 and 23800 and 23850 and 23900 and 23950 and 24000 and 24050 and 24100 and 24150 and 24200 and 24250 and 24300 and 24350 and 24400 and 24450 and 24500 and 24550 and 24600 and 24650 and 24700 and 24750 and 24800 and 24850 and 24900 and 24950 and 25000 and 25050 and 25100 and 25150 and 25200 and 25250 and 25300 and 25350 and 25400 and 25450 and 25500 and 25550 and 25600 and 25650 and 25700 and 25750 and 25800 and 25850 and 25900 and 25950 and 26000 and 26050 and 26100 and 26150 and 26200 and 26250 and 26300 and 26350 and 26400 and 26450 and 26500 and 26550 and 26600 and 26650 and 26700 and 26750 and 26800 and 26850 and 26900 and 26950 and 27000 and 27050 and 27100 and 27150 and 27200 and 27250 and 27300 and 27350 and 27400 and 27450 and 27500 and 27550 and 27600 and 27650 and 27700 and 27750 and 27800 and 27850 and 27900 and 27950 and 28000 and 28050 and 28100 and 28150 and 28200 and 28250 and 28300 and 28350 and 28400 and 28450 and 28500 and 28550 and 28600 and 28650 and 28700 and 28750 and 28800 and 28850 and 28900 and 28950 and 29000 and 29050 and 29100 and 29150 and 29200 and 29250 and 29300 and 29350 and 29400 and 29450 and 29500 and 29550 and 29600 and 29650 and 29700 and 29750 and 29800 and 29850 and 29900 and 29950 and 30000 and 30050 and 30100 and 30150 and 30200 and 30250 and 30300 and 30350 and 30400 and 30450 and 30500 and 30550 and 30600 and 30650 and 30700 and 30750 and 30800 and 30850 and 30900 and 30950 and 31000 and 31050 and 31100 and 31150 and 31200 and 31250 and 31300 and 31350 and 31400 and 31450 and 31500 and 31550 and 31600 and 31650 and 31700 and 31750 and 31800 and 31850 and 31900 and 31950 and 32000 and 32050 and 32100 and 32150 and 32200 and 32250 and 32300 and 32350 and 32400 and 32450 and 32500 and 32550 and 32600 and 32650 and 32700 and 32750 and 32800 and 32850 and 32900 and 32950 and 33000 and 33050 and 33100 and 33150 and 33200 and 33250 and 33300 and 33350 and 33400 and 33450 and 33500 and 33550 and 33600 and 33650 and 33700 and 33750 and 33800 and 33850 and 33900 and 33950 and 34000 and 34050 and 34100 and 34150 and 34200 and 34250 and 34300 and 34350 and 34400 and 34450 and 34500 and 34550 and 34600 and 34650 and 34700 and 34750 and 34800 and 34850 and 34900 and 34950 and 35000 and 35050 and 35100 and 35150 and 35200 and 35250 and 35300 and 35350 and 35400 and 35450 and 35500 and 35550 and 35600 and 35650 and 35700 and 35750 and 35800 and 35850 and 35900 and 35950 and 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41000 and 41050 and 41100 and 41150 and 41200 and 41250 and 41300 and 41350 and 41400 and 41450 and 41500 and 41550 and 41600 and 41650 and 41700 and 41750 and 41800 and 41850 and 41900 and 41950 and 42000 and 42050 and 42100 and 42150 and 42200 and 42250 and 42300 and 42350 and 42400 and 42450 and 42500 and 42550 and 42600 and 42650 and 42700 and 42750 and 42800 and 42850 and 42900 and 42950 and 43000 and 43050 and 43100 and 43150 and 43200 and 43250 and 43300 and 43350 and 43400 and 43450 and 43500 and 43550 and 43600 and 43650 and 43700 and 43750 and 43800 and 43850 and 43900 and 43950 and 44000 and 44050 and 44100 and 44150 and 44200 and 44250 and 44300 and 44350 and 44400 and 44450 and 44500 and 44550 and 44600 and 44650 and 44700 and 44750 and 44800 and 44850 and 44900 and 44950 and 45000 and 45050 and 45100 and 45150 and 45200 and 45250 and 45300 and 45350 and 45400 and 45450 and 45500 and 45550 and 45600 and 45650 and 45700 and 45750 and 45800 and 45850 and 45900 and 45950 and 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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cancer, malignant disease .....	10	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	2	No Public Institutions
Bronchitis .....	6	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	
Pneumonia .....	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	6	0	
Pleurisy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alcoholism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Dentition .....										
Premature birth.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Diseases and accidents of parturition.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Heart diseases.....	11	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	7	
Heart disease (valvular).....	15	0	0	1	1	2	11	7	8	
Accidents.....	6	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	
Abortion .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Apoplexy .....	10	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	7	
Nephritis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Marasmus .....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Rickets .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Old age .....	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	6	
Imperfect breathing .....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Convulsions .....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Diabetes.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	
Spinal caries .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Cerebral softening .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Gastric ulcer .....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	
Epilepsy .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Encephalitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Intestinal obstruction .....	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	
Gastritis.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Want of breast milk .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
(cholecystitis) .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Syncope .....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	
All other causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All causes .....	125	20	8	6	2	37	52	59	66	

TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified .. .. .	3	1	3	..	7	1	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	19
Uncertified .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth .. .. .	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility,	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Disease:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperfect breathing .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	1	3	..	8	1	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	20

Rural District of LEDBURY :—Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 9269.

Births in 1906 { Legitimate, 174  
                  { Illegitimate, 8

Deaths in 1906 of { Legitimate infants, 19  
                      { Illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 125.

## LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector I have made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Ledbury Rural District.

Attention has been paid during 1906 to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops.

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith	Carpenter	Dressmaker	Machinist	Tailor	Saddler	Wheelwright	TOTAL
Ashperton .. ..	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
Bosbury .. ..	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	8
Canon Frome .. ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Castle Frome .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Coddington .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colwall .. ..	3	3	4	5	3	1	0	3	22
Eastnor .. ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ledbury rural .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Much Marcle .. ..	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Putley .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tarrington .. ..	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
Wellington Heath ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yarkhill .. ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Woolhope .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>

Number of Inspections of Workshops .. ..	76
" " " Workplaces .. ..	8
Defects Found .. ..	1
Defective Privy Accommodation remedied .. ..	1
No. of Outworkers .. ..	0

## LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in Acres (exclusive of water)	—	55,326	55,326
Population (Census) .. ..	8,384	7,911	—
Population (Midsummer) .. ..	—	7,896	7,671
Inhabited houses .. .. .	1,875	1,872	—
Persons per house .. .. .	4.5	4.2	—
Rateable Value 25th March ..	—	£77,763	£78,877
A penny rate produces .. ..	—	—	£328
No. of parishes .. .. .	—	26	26
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	—	24.4	21.1
Death-rate all causes per 1,000	16.5	13.6	16.9
Corrected for sex and age .. ..	14.1	13.7	14.4

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Leominster is situated in the north-east corner of the county, and does not quite surround the Urban District of Leominster. It is bounded on the north by the County of Salop, on the east by the County of Worcester and the Bromyard Rural District, on the south by the Hereford Rural District, and on the west by the Weobley and Wigmore Rural Districts. The district is for the most part flat, with rising ground on the western and southern boundaries.

Leominster railway station (in the Leominster Urban District) is 224ft. above sea-level, and Bodenham is 200ft. A range of hills on the west rises to 943ft., and in the middle of the district a range of hills runs from north to south rising to 500ft. at Middleton Hill. Dinmore Hill in the south is 943ft. above sea-level. The river Lugg enters the district about the middle of the western boundary; it flows in an easterly direction through the borough of Leominster, again enters the Rural District, and flows in a winding bed due south. The river Teme flows through the northern portion of the district from west to east, and the river Arrow flows from west to east through a part of the western portion.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone with alluvial deposit in the low-lying portions following the courses of the rivers.

In the parishes of Croft, Ford, Hope, Laysters, Lucton, and Stoke Prior limestone crops up.

A clay subsoil is found over the greater portion of the district, and a subsoil of gravel in parts of the parishes of Bodenham, Docklow, Eye, Ford, Kingsland, Yarpole, Stoke Prior, and Brimfield. The hilly portions of Lucton, Croft, Yarpole, Orleton, and Richard's Castle are on rock.

There are within the district 26 parishes all of which are in the county of Hereford, but the Rural District is not co-terminous either with the Registration District or with the Poor-law Union, which include the Borough of Leominster and Leominster Out-parish. In the Leominster Registration District and Poor-law Union are 23 parishes, in the Tenbury Registration District and Poor-law Union are two parishes (Brimfield and Little Hereford) and the parish of Richard's Castle is in the Indlow Registration District and Poor-law Union. The population in the 26 parishes of the Rural District at the Census of 1901 varied from 10 in Newhampton to 975 in Kingsland. There are collections of houses into villages at Kingsland, Bodenham, Hope-under-Dinmore, Stoke Prior, Brimfield, Orleton, Yarpole, Kimbolton, Lucton, and Hatfield.

There are 43 miles of county main roads and 156 miles of district roads in the Leominster Rural District.

### INDUSTRIES.

The industries are entirely of an agricultural nature, hops and fruit being largely grown, and there is extensive breeding of Herefordshire cattle. There are corn mills in Bodenham, Eyton, Humber, Kingsland, Little Hereford, Lucton, Orleton, and Pudleston.

## RECENT ALTERATIONS IN AREA.

An account of the recent alterations in area will be found on p. 132 of my Report for 1904.

## POPULATION.

The population of the Rural Sanitary District at the Census of 1891 was 8,121, and of the Rural District as it is now constituted the population was 8,384. The alterations in area referred to above account for the difference. The estimated population at the middle of 1906, and upon which the figures in this report are based, is **7,671**. The estimates in the populations in the years 1895-1904, given in column 2 of Table I., on p. 119, have been carefully calculated.

There was a decrease in the population of the whole district between 1891 and 1901 of 473 persons, and there was a decrease in 22 of the 26 parishes. the aggregate increase in the four remaining parishes being only 76.

## BIRTHS.

No. 162. Birth-rate per 1,000, 21.1.

In the Leominster Rural District during 1906, 162 births were registered, of which number 77 were boys and 85 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 21.1. This rate is 2.3 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 2.8 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000. A reference to p. 4 will show that the birth-rate in the Leominster Rural District is really lower than that prevailing in England and Wales generally.

In the Registration Sub-districts the birth-rates per 1,000 were

						Average of 10 years, 1906—1905.	
						1906	
Leominster	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	23.6
Bodenham	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	24.1
Kingsland	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	24.4
Tenbury	..	..	..	..	..	25.2	21.3
Ludlow	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	20.8*

\* Average of 5 years.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Leominster Rural District 9 illegitimate births, equal to 5.5 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.1 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Bodenham Sub-district 2.3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in the Kingsland 4.6 per cent., in the Tenbury 17.3 per cent., in the Ludlow 33.3 per cent., while in the Leominster Sub-district there were no illegitimate births.



At the Census of 1901 there were in the Leominster Rural District 909 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 9.9, compared with 11.0, 6.6, 7.7, and 11 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902, and with 12.0 per 1,000 in the six combined districts. In the whole of England and Wales there were in 1905 (the latest year for which statistics are available) 8.2 illegitimate births to each 1,000 unmarried women and widows between 15 and 45 years.

### DEATHS.

No. 130. Rate per 1,000, 16.9

The number of deaths registered in the Leominster Rural District during 1906 was 118, of which 53 were males and 65 females. There died in the Leominster Workhouse three persons, in the Leominster Cottage Hospital one person, in the Herefordshire General Hospital three persons, in the County Asylum three persons, who were residents within the Leominster Rural District. After making the necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Leominster Rural District was 130 (59 males and 71 females), equal to a death-rate per 1,000 of 16.9. This rate is 1.0 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905, and is 1.2 per 1,000 above the average death-rate in the previous ten years. (See Table I., p. 119). The death-rate in Rural England in 1906 was 15.0 per 1,000.

Among the inhabitants of the following five parishes, having a total population of 418 persons, 110 deaths occurred during 1906—Newhampton, Ford, Hampton Wafer, Monkland, and Lucton.

**CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.**—The death rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for Leominster Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 14.4 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Leominster Rural District was 14.2 per 1,000.

In the Registration Sub-districts the death-rates per 1,000 were

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Leominster .. .. .	19.9	14.8
Bodenham .. .. .	17.0	15.4
Kingsland .. .. .	16.1	16.7
Tenbury .. .. .	15.3	13.9
Ludlow .. .. .	12.8	12.5*

\* Average of 5 years.

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, figures covering so short a period and for small populations would be only misleading.

In the following six parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows.—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Bodenham ..	10.7 ..	15.1 ..	23.8 ..	20.9 ..	20.0 ..	26.0
Brimfield ..	9.5 ..	17.3 ..	11.5 ..	19.4 ..	17.6 ..	17.7
Hope ..	27.9 ..	0.0 ..	6.0 ..	10.2 ..	14.3 ..	16.5
Kimbolton ..	13.9 ..	8.7 ..	24.5 ..	22.9 ..	19.5 ..	17.7
Kingsland ..	18.6 ..	17.7 ..	18.4 ..	22.4 ..	14.6 ..	26.1
Little Hereford	12.1 ..	14.6 ..	12.2 ..	14.7 ..	17.2 ..	12.3
Orleton ..	16.5 ..	9.1 ..	18.1 ..	14.4 ..	12.5 ..	16.7
Yarpole ..	12.5 ..	23.1 ..	17.0 ..	14.9 ..	27.8 ..	19.5

#### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

1.7 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 118 deaths registered in the Leominster Rural District in 1906 there were 109 certified by registered medical practitioners, 7 by the Coroner, and 2 were uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths 92.4 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 5.9 per cent. by the Coroner, and 1.7 per cent. were uncertified. There were no uncertified deaths registered in the Kingsland, Tenbury and Ludlow Sub-districts.

The cause of death entered by the Registrars in the case of the uncertified deaths were—Heart failure, Senile Decay.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Leominster Rural District .. ..	61 ..	91
Rural England .. ..	115 ..	—

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Leominster Rural District during 1906 there were born 162 children, and 10 children died under 12 months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 61 per 1,000 births. This number is below the average (91) for the previous 10 years.

In the registration Sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

		1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905,
Leominster	.. .. .	34	85
Bodenham	.. .. .	93	72
Kingsland	.. .. .	62	109
Tenbury	.. .. .	43	100
Ludlow	.. .. .		

The 10 children under 12 months old who died in the Leominster Rural District during 1906 were registered as having died from the following causes.—Bronchitis (2), Premature Birth, Whooping Cough, Measles, Meningitis, Cellulitis, Difficult Birth and Marasmus (2).

TABLE A.

The following Table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Leominster Rural District, the registration sub-districts, and the six largest parishes.

	All Ages.	Undr 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Ovr 85
Leominster R. Dis	130	10	2	5	8	15	28	28	30	4
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Leominster ..	28	1	1	1	0	3	6	7	8	1
Bodenham ..	37	4	0	0	1	5	10	11	4	2
Kingsland ..	48	4	0	4	5	6	9	8	11	1
Tenbury .. ..	14	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	7	0
Ludlow .. ..	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
PARISHES :										
Bodenham ..	18	2	0	0	0	3	5	6	0	2
Brimfield .. ..	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	0
Hope .. .. .	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Kimbolton .. ..	10	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	0
Kingsland ..	24	3	0	2	2	3	7	3	3	1
Little Hereford ..	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Orleton .. ..	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Yarpole .. ..	9	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There was one death in the Leominster Rural District during 1906 among illegitimate children under 12 months old, giving an infantile mortality rate of 111 per 1,000 illegitimate births compared with 58 per 1,000 in the case of legitimate births and deaths.

### ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	0.65	0.50
„ „ Rural England .. .. .	1.18	

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “ principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	*	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	8	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	*	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	2	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	3	1
Diarrhœa .. .. .	*	1

\* Not notifiable.

SMALL-POX.—There were no cases of small-pox in Leominster during 1906.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were no cases of scarlet fever reported in the Leominster Rural District until May, when there were two cases in Orleton. One patient was in the house attached to the schools, which were accordingly closed. In July there was a case at Luston. In September one at Richards Castle, and in December there were four cases, one in Kimbolton, one in Richards Castle, and two in Brimfield. At no time of the year can the disease be said to have been prevalent.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were only two cases of diphtheria during the year, one in January in Orleton, and the other in November in Yarpole.

TYPHOID FEVER.—A non-fatal case of typhoid fever was reported from Kingsland in February.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There was a non-fatal case of puerperal fever in Risbury in April.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is no means of isolating cases of infectious disease within the Leominster Rural District. (See p. 142 of 1904 Report.)



## PHTHISIS.

Average of

10 years,

1906.

1896—1905.

Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. . 1.69 .. . 0.58

There were 13 deaths from consumption (5 males and 8 females) among residents from the parishes of Stoke Prior (2), Humber, Richards Castle, Yarpole, Bodenham (2), Kingsland (3), Orleton, Hatfield, and Kimbolton.

Their ages varied from 17 to 55 years.

A system of voluntary notification of cases of phthisis was adopted by the District Council from July 1st, 1903. Four cases were notified in 1903, three in 1904, two in 1905, and three in 1906. Disinfection was carried out in two instances in 1903, three in 1904, two in 1905, and one in 1906.

## CANCER.

Average of

10 years,

1906.

1896—1905.

Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. . 1.56 .. . 1.43

The number of deaths due to cancer is high, no fewer than 12 having been registered (5 males and 7 females). They occurred among residents from the following parishes.—Kimbolton, Bodenham, Orleton, Pudleston (3), Eyton, Croft, Leysters, Kingsland (2), and Hope. The ages at death varied from 30 to 77 years.

## TABLE B.

## LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

## ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896 to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	8	0
Whooping Cough ..	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	17	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5	0
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Influenza .. .. .	0	13	6	6	20	10	3	5	4	1	68	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	1
Puerperal Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Phthisis .. .. .	8	1	6	2	3	1	6	5	5	6	43	13
Cancer .. .. .	11	10	15	17	7	13	6	7	16	10	112	12
Bronchitis Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. .. ..	11	14	8	9	16	18	15	10	12	16	129	16
Heart Diseases .. ..	22	14	18	14	21	13	15	16	21	28	182	23
Accidents .. .. .	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	4	0	28	5

TABLE C.  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Year.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea	Total
1875.....	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	10
1876.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
1877.....	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
1878.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	8
1879.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
1880.....	0	2	6	1	2	0	0	4	15
1881.....	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
1882.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
1883.....	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	12
1884.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	5
1885.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
1886.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
1887.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
1888.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1889.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1890.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	6
1891.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1892.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
1893.....	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	2	13
1894.....	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
1895.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1896.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
1897.....	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	5
1898.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1899.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
1900.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
1901.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
1902.....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	7
1903.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
1904.....	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	6
1905.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
<b>1906 - -</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

### WATER SUPPLY.

I have not been able to find any resolution defining a "reasonable distance" within which there should be a supply of water to houses.

Taking the district as a whole the supply is obtained from shallow wells on the premises of the inhabitants. An exception is in the parish of Hope, where pipes have been laid from a hillside spring to the schools, and to three stand pipes accessible by the villagers.

### DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

At Kingsland there is a common drain into which the slop water drainage from 28 houses discharges. For the greater part of its course this drain is an open ditch which is lined for about 80 yards with half pipes. The residential houses in the district are provided with water closets, and the drainage discharges into cesspools or on to land or directly into a watercourse. Nearly all other houses and cottages have privy closets; except on the Hampton Court estate, there are only a very few pail or earth closets. In view of the large number of shallow wells in some portions of the district, especially in Kingsland, the substitution of some form of earth closet for the privies is very desirable. (See p. 13).

### HOUSING.

The average number of persons per house at the last Census was 4.2, and of the 2,065 houses in the district 174, or 8 per cent. were unoccupied. No houses were certified by me as unfit for human habitation during 1906.

There are many substantially built houses in the district, and the defects found in others are such as in the majority of cases can be easily rectified.

### PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, have not been adopted by the District Council, nor does the Council possess any of the urban powers of the Public Health Act, 1875.

There are no by-laws in force with respect to private scavenging, houses let in lodgings, hop and fruit pickers, tents and vans, mortuaries and cemeteries.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

No regulations have been made under the Daries, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885.

I reported during 1905 upon the desirability of making regulations, but the Council decided, after discussion, that they were not necessary.

At the end of the year there were six dairies and cowsheds on the register, situated in the following parishes :—Kimbolton, Kingsland, and Middleton-on-the-Hill.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are four slaughter-houses in the district situated in the parishes of Bodenham, Brimfield, Kingsland (2), and Orleton. Some of them require very frequent inspections. There are no by-laws in force with respect to slaughter-houses.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Leominster Rural District, and the Council has not adopted any by-laws with respect to this class of house.

### SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. J. T. Stephens, who had been Inspector of Nuisances since 1884, resigned his appointment at the end of March, 1906. Mr. D. W. Cave was appointed to succeed Mr. Stephens. He receives a salary of £70 per annum, and pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. He acts also as Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, 1871. Mr. Cave was appointed for one year until the 25th March, 1907. The appointment was not sanctioned by the Local Government Board, but the Board expressed its willingness to approve the appointment in the event of Mr. Cave obtaining the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or other examining body.

### REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases inquired into	.. .. .	26
Patients removed to hospital	.. .. .	0
Houses disinfected and cleansed	.. .. .	17
Lots of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	.. .. .	17
Schools disinfected	.. .. .	3
Cases of illegal exposure	.. .. .	0

#### HOUSES.

Erected	.. .. .	3
Made fit for habitation	.. .. .	4
Closed as unfit for habitation	.. .. .	3
Cleansed and limewashed	.. .. .	14
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	4

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk and deepened	.. .. .	9
Wells cleansed and repaired	.. .. .	19
Wells closed	.. .. .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	.. .. .	15

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid, relaid, cleansed and trapped .. .. .	25
Defective waste-pipes rectified .. .. .	5
New urinals .. .. .	2

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided .. .. .	19
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cistern.. ..	2

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided .. .. .	4
Converted to w.c.'s.. .. .	2
Converted to pail closets .. .. .	2
Repaired .. .. .	9

## SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed.. .. .	22
Removals of offensive refuse .. .. .	3

## BLACKSMITH'S SHOPS.

Blacksmith's shops .. .. .	23
Penthouses limewashed .. .. .	23

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

On register .. .. .	4
Cleansed and repaired .. .. .	4

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

On register and repaired .. .. .	6
Contravention of D.C. and M. order .. .. .	1

## UNSOOUND FOOD.

Seizures .. .. .	0
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## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written.. .. .	153
Notices served .. .. .	123
Notices complied with .. .. .	109
Notices outstanding .. .. .	14

D. W. CAVE,

Jan. 10th, 1907.

Inspector of Nuisances.



## LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

## CENSUS RETURNS

Sub-districts and Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Persons per house	
		1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901
LEOMINSTER .....	13006	344	354	1610	1477	4.6	4.1
Hatfield .....	1948	40	40	241	218	6.0	5.4
Kimbolton .....	4140	133	141	599	574	4.5	4.0
Laysters .....	1995	48	47	200	191	4.1	4.0
Middleton-on-the-hill ..	2997	67	67	308	272	4.3	4.0
Newhampton .....	148	2	2	10	10	5.0	5.0
Puddlestone .....	1778	54	57	252	212	4.6	3.7
BODENHAM .....	16862	553	537	2502	2270	4.5	4.2
Bodenham .....	5295	200	176	883	743	4.4	4.2
Docklow .....	1285	31	32	169	158	5.3	4.9
Ford .....	303	4	4	14	13	3.5	3.2
Hampton Wafer .....	383	3	2	15	15	5.0	7.5
Hope-un-ler-Dinmore ..	3854	103	114	514	501	5.0	4.3
Humber .....	1836	60	57	239	213	4.0	3.5
Monkland .....	1108	52	49	207	201	4.0	4.1
Newton .....	515	14	16	50	68	4.5	4.2
Stoke Prior .....	2333	86	87	411	355	4.7	4.0
KINGSLAND .....	17733	702	708	3038	2991	4.3	4.2
Croft .....	1059	5	6	27	37	5.4	6.1
Eye Moreton & Ashton..	2736	66	59	315	315	4.7	5.3
Eyton .....	1015	26	32	113	151	4.3	4.9
Kingsland .....	4932	242	238	975	910	4.0	3.8
Lucton* .....	1051	28	26	204	187	7.2	8.0
Luston .....	1800	87	89	379	369	4.3	4.1
Orleton .....	2606	129	136	513	543	3.9	4.0
Yarpole .....	2534	119	122	512	479	4.3	3.9
LUDLOW :							
Richards Castle .....	2500	61	59	249	239	4.0	4.0
TENBURY .....	5392	215	214	985	934	4.5	4.3
Brimfield .....	1853	123	136	560	523	4.5	4.0
Little Hereford .....	3539	92	78	425	411	4.6	5.2
RURAL DISTRICT ....	55493	1875	1872	8384	7911	4.4	4.2

\* There is a large Public School in the parish of Lucton.

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICTS DURING 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896†	7882	168	21.3	16	95	117	14.8½	No Public Institutions.		9	126	15.9
1897..	7836	210	26.7	17	80	130	16.5			10	140	17.8
1898..	7791	192	24.6	15	78	106	13.6			8	114	14.6
1899..	7747	194	25.0	22	113	113	14.5			8	121	15.6
1900..	7701	190	24.6	22	115	139	18.0			8	147	19.0
1901..	7896	193	24.4	14	72	97	12.2			11	108	13.6
1902..	7851	196	24.9	20	102	98	12.4			10	108	13.7
1903..	7806	176	22.5	15	85	97	12.4			14	111	14.2
1904..	7761	167	21.5	14	83	116	14.9			12	128	16.4
1905	7716	181	23.4	16	88	116	15.0			7	123	15.9
Averages for year 1896-1905	7798	187	23.9	17	91	113	14.8			10	123	15.7
1906	7671	162	21.1	10	61	118	15.3			12	130	16.9

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimate population.

† Alterations in the area of the District were made on 29th September, 1896.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the Workhouse, the Leominster Cottage Hospital, the County Asylum, the Herefordshire General Hospital, and the Tenbury Hospital, beyond the district (Col. 11).

The Union Workhouse is not within the Leominster Rural District.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	Total population at all ages.....		7,911	} At Census of 1901
	Number of inhabited houses.....		1,872	
	Average number of persons per house..		4.2	

TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.  
*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	LEOMINSTER SUB-DISTRICT.				BODENHAM DISTRICT.				KINGSLAND DISTRICT.				TENBURY (BRIMFIELD AND LITTLE HEREFORD).				LUDLOW (RICHARDS CASTLE). §			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	1538	34	23	3	2377	57	35	2	3012	68	63	10	955	9	5	1	955	9	5	1
1897	1525	37	31	3	2354	70	35	2	3007	74	54	9	950	29	19	3	950	29	19	3
1898	1512	35	19	1	2331	48	32	7	3003	83	50	5	945	26	13	3	945	26	13	3
1899	1499	44	26	7	2308	56	40	5	2999	76	42	8	941	18	13	2	941	18	13	2
1900	1486	39	21	3	2285	58	44	7	2993	72	68	11	937	21	14	1	937	21	14	1
1901	1473	34	24	3	2262	52	34	6	2983	77	39	5	933	21	10	0	933	21	10	0
1902	1460	40	15	3	2239	54	30	6	2985	83	46	10	929	14	15	0	929	14	15	0
1903	1447	29	22	5	2216	47	31	1	2981	75	43	7	925	22	11	2	925	22	11	2
1904	1434	25	23	1	2193	49	34	2	2978	70	53	8	920	17	16	3	920	17	16	3
1905	1421	31	19	3	2140	55	36	2	2974	71	46	9	916	15	16	2	916	15	16	2
Average of Years 1893 to 1905	1450	35	22	3	2274	55	35	4	2992	73	50	8	935	20	13	2	935	20	13	2
		* 25.1	* 14.5	† 85		* 24.1	* 15.4	† 72		* 24.4	* 16.7	† 100		* 21.3	* 13.9	† 100		* 20.8	* 12.5	† 50
1906	1408	29	28	1	2147	47	37	4	2970	61	48	4	912	23	14	1	912	23	14	1
		* 20.0	* 19.9	† 34		* 20.0	* 17.0	† 93		* 21.5	* 16.1	† 162		* 25.2	* 15.3	† 43		* 12.8	* 12.8	† 0

NOTE: (1) The separate localities adopted for this Table are the registration sub-districts.

(2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the districts are included in sub-columns c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column c agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-column d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1000 persons living.

† Rate per 1000 births or infantile mortality rate.

§ Added to Leominster Rural District in 1896.

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.					NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT. †					
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 LEO- MINSTER.	2 BODEN- HAM.	3 KINGS- LAND.	4 TEN- BURY.	5 LUD- LOW.	1 LEO- MINSTER.	2 BODEN- HAM.	3 KINGS- LAND.	4 TEN- BURY.	5 LUD- LOW.
		1 to 65 and upwards															
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards										
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Diphtheria .....	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0					
Membranous Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Erysipelas .....	7	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	3	3	0	0					
Scarlet fever .....	8	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	2					
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Enteric fever .....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	9	0					
Relapsing fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Continued fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Puerperal fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0					
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
* Phthisis .....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0					
Totals .....	24	0	1	7	6	9	1	3	5	12	2	2					

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

\* Phthisis has been notified in the Leominster Rural District since 1st July, 1903.

† There is no Isolation accommodation available in the Leominster Rural District.



TABLE IV. (EXTENDED). LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1906

*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and 5 under 5		5 and 15 under 15		15 and 25 under 25	25 and 65 under 65	65 and up- wards	LEO- MINSTER	BODEN- HAM.	KINGS- LAND.	TEN- BURY.		LUD- LOW.
			3	4	5	6									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Measles .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Whooping Cough .....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fever { Typhus .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
{ Enteric .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
{ Other continued .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Epidemic Influenza .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diarrhoea .....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other septic diseases .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Phthisis .....	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	5	5	0	0	1		
Other tubercular diseases .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Cancer, malignant disease .....	12	0	0	0	0	7	5	5	2	5	0	0	0		
Bronchitis .....	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0		
Pneumonia .....	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0		
Pleurisy .....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		

in Leominster R.D.

in Leominster R.D.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	No Public Institutions
Alcoholism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Yellow atrophy of liver	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Premature birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gastric ulcer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Gastritis	12	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	4	5	2	0	
Heart disease	11	0	0	0	0	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	
Heart disease (valvular)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Suicide	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	
Nephritis	14	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	4	9	0	0	
Apoplexy	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	
Accidents	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Diabetes	18	0	0	0	0	1	18	8	7	2	1	0	
Phlebitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cerebral tumour	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Accidents of parturition	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Difficult birth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goitre	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Dropsy	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Syphilis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Periostitis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Pernicious anæmia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Marasmus	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Muscular atrophy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All causes	130	10	3	5	8	42	62	28	37	48	14	3	

TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).  
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

(Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents).

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.																	
Certified .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	10
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhæa, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Difficult birth .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	10

Rural District of LEOMINSTER :—Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 7671.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 153  
Illegitimate, 9

Deaths of infants in the year { Legitimate, 9  
Illegitimate, 1

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 130.

## LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

## WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector I have made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Leominster Rural District.

Attention was paid during 1906 to the Limewashing of Blacksmiths' shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :

PARISH	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Laundry.	Machinist.	Sawmill.	Tailor.	Wheelwright	TOTAL.
Bodenham .. .. .	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Brimfield .. .. .	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Dinmore .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Docklow .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Eye .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eyton .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Humber .. .. .	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Little Hereford .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Kimbolton .. .. .	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Kingsland .. .. .	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	9
Lucton .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luston .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Middleton .. .. .	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Monkland .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orleton .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Puddleston .. .. .	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stoke Prior .. .. .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yarpole .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>

Number of Inspections of Workshops .. .. .	38
"    "    "    Written Notices sent .. .. .	23
Defects Found—Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	23
"    Remedied .. .. .	23
Number of Outworkers .. .. .	0

## WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

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	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in Acres (exclusive of water)	—	49,472	49,472
Population (Census) .. ..	7,406	6,951	—
Population (Midsummer) .. ..	—	6,939	6,716
Inhabited houses (Census) .. ..	1,719	1,651	—
Persons per house .. ..	4.3	4.2	—
Rateable Value 25th March ..	£67,850	£65,606	£65,102
A penny rate produces .. ..	—	£188	£188
No. of parishes .. ..	—	26	26
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	—	23.0	24.2
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ..	24.7	18.0	14.9
Corrected for sex and age .. ..	21.1	15.3	12.7

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Rural District of Weobley is situated in the north-eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Wigmore Rural District, on the east by the Leominster Rural and Urban Districts and the Hereford Rural Districts, on the south by the Dore Rural District, and on the north-west by the Kington Rural District. The district is a hilly one, many peaks rising abruptly. The Weobley Workhouse is 291ft. above sea-level, and Canon Bridge is 191ft., while Merry Hill in the south-east is 600ft., Mansell Hill in the south 763ft., and Wormsley Hill 881ft.

Streams from the hills empty into the rivers Arrow in the north and Wye in the south. Both these rivers flow across the district from west to east.

Geologically the district is Old Red Sandstone.

In the parishes of Bridge Sollers, Eardisland and Letton are alluvial deposit, and Limestone crops up in the parish of Mansell Gamage.

Over nearly the whole district there is a clay subsoil with Sandstone in the parishes of Brobury, Moecas, Preston-on Wye and Staunton-on-Wye.

There are 26 parishes within the district, which is co-terminous with the Weobley Registration District and with the Weobley Poor-law Union. The whole district is in the county of Hereford. At the Census of 1901 the population in the parishes varied from 34 in Stretford to 958 in Dilwyn. In six parishes the inhabitants number less than 100. The parish of Weobley with a population of 752, contains the town of Weobley, where there are about 100 houses more or less compactly gathered together. There are collections of houses into villages at Almeley, Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Eardisland, Staunton-on-Wye, Kimmersley, King's Pyon and Preston-on-Wye.

There are 45 miles of county main roads and 130 miles of district roads in the Weobley district.

### INDUSTRIES.

The industries are altogether of an agricultural character, hops and fruit are extensively grown, and there is breeding of Herefordshire cattle. A quarry was worked in 1902 in the parish of Sarnesfield; and in the parishes of Mansell Lacy, Mansell Gamage, Byford, Brobury, Staunton-on-Wye, Norton Canon, and Moecas a great deal of timber has been felled during the past few years. There are corn mills in Weobley parish, and two cider works in Canon Pyon. Sawmills and turnery are established in Almeley.

## ALTERATIONS IN AREA.

There have been no alterations in the area of the Weobley district in the past ten years.

## POPULATION.

The population of the Weobley Rural District at the Census of 1901 was 6,951. During the ten years 1891-1901 there was an average yearly decrease in the population of 45 persons over the whole district, but in six parishes there was an aggregate increase of 94 persons. The estimated population in the middle of 1906 is **6,716**, the number upon which the figures in this report are based.

## BIRTHS.

No. 163. Birth-rate per 1,000, 24.2.

There were 163 births registered in the Weobley Rural District during 1906, of which 89 were boys and 74 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 24.2. This rate is 0.3 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905, and 0.4 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000. A reference to p. 4 will show that the birth-rate in the Weobley Rural District is really higher than that prevailing in England and Wales generally.

In the Registration Sub-districts the birth-rates were

							Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.	
1906.								
Weobley	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	..	22.8
Dilwyn	..	..	..	..	..	25.9	..	27.3

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were registered in the Weobley Rural District 10 illegitimate births, equal to 6.1 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.4 per 1,000 of the population living. In the Weobley Sub-district 6.5 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, and in the Dilwyn Sub-district 5.5 per cent.

At the Census of 1901 there were in the Weobley Rural District 807 unmarried women and widows between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 of these women was thus 12.3, compared with 22.3, 18.5, 17.3, and 12.3 per 1,000 in 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902, and with 12 per 1,000 in the six combined Rural Districts. In the whole of England and Wales in 1905 (the latest year for which statistics are available) there were 8.2 illegitimate births to each 1,000 unmarried women and widows between 45 and 15 years.



## DEATHS.

No. 101. Rate per 1,000, 14.9.

The number of deaths registered in the Weobley Rural District during 1906 was 94, of which 60 were males and 34 females. Three residents in the Weobley Rural District died during the year in the County Asylum, and 4 in the Herefordshire General Hospital. After making, therefore, the necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Weobley Rural District was 101 (65 males and 36 females), equal to a death-rate of 14.9 per 1,000. This rate is 2.8 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 1.7 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the previous 10 years. (See Table I., p. 139).

Among the inhabitants of the following five parishes, having a total population of 253 persons, no deaths occurred during 1906 :— Bridge Sollers, Mansell Lacey, Sarnesfield, and Stretford.

In the Registration Sub-districts the death-rates were

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Weobley .. .. .	16.4	16.8
Dilwyn .. .. .	12.9	16.3
Weobley Rural Districts .. ..	14.9	16.6

I do not think any good purpose would be served by recording the death-rate for each parish during a single year, the figures covering so short a period and for small populations would only be misleading.

In the seven parishes, each of which has a population of more than 400 persons, the death-rates per 1,000 were as follows.—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Almeley .. ..	12.0	18.0	18.1	16.0	10.2	20.6
Caon Pyon ..	24.6	14.1	14.2	8.9	21.6	16.1
Dilwyn .. ..	13.5	15.8	15.0	15.1	27.1	9.8
Eardisland ..	29.7	17.1	15.0	30.5	30.6	22.0
King's Pyon ..	13.6	11.4	16.0	9.3	11.6	20.9
Sta'ton-on-Wye	17.3	17.2	9.5	20.8	9.4	16.9
Weobley .. ..	19.9	22.7	12.1	10.8	26.0	13.7

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.—The death-rate among females is lower than it is among males, and it is also lower at ages between 5 years and 55 years than it is below or above this period, and as the proportion of females to males and of persons living at different age-periods varies in different localities, it is obviously necessary to make certain corrections if we are to compare with accuracy the death-rates in two or more districts. In order to make a true comparison with the rest of the country I have worked out the factor of correction for Weobley Rural District, and the death-rate in 1906 thus corrected was 12.7 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 15.4 per 1,000 in England and Wales. The corrected average death-rate in the previous ten years in Weobley Rural District was 14.1 per 1,000.

# UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

2.1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of the 94 deaths registered in the Weobley Rural District in 1906 there were 88 certified by the registered medical practitioners, 4 by the Coroner, and 2 were uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths, 93.7 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 4.2 per cent. by the Coroner, and 2.1 per cent. were uncertified. There were no uncertified deaths in the Weobley Registration Sub-district.

The cause of death entered by the Registrars in the case of the uncertified deaths was—Pneumonia and Diarrhœa.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Weobley Rural District .. ..	104 ..	91
Rural England .. .. .	115 ..	—

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Weobley Rural District during 1906 there were born 163 children, and 17 children died under 12 months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 104 per 1,000 births. This number was above the average (91) for the previous 10 years.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There were two deaths in the Weobley Rural District during 1906 among illegitimate children under 12 months old, giving an infantile mortality rate of 200 per 1,000 illegitimate births, compared with 98 per 1,000 in the case of legitimate births and deaths.

In the Registration Sub-districts the infantile mortality rate was

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
Weobley .. .. .	120 ..	106
Dilwyn .. .. .	83 ..	64

The 17 children under 12 months old who died in the Weobley Rural District during 1906 were certified as having died from the following causes.—Premature Birth (4), Gastritis, Convulsions, Pneumonia, Diarrhœa (3), Meningitis (2), Bronchitis (2), and Congenital malformation (3).

TABLE A.

The following Table gives the ages at death during 1906 in various groups for the Weobley Rural District, the registration sub-districts, and the seven largest parishes.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85
Weobley District	101	17	6	1	2	7	23	24	14	7
SUB-DISTRICTS :										
Weobley .. ..	61	11	3	1	2	4	13	12	11	4
Dilwyn .. ..	40	6	3	0	0	3	10	12	3	3
PARISHES :										
Almeley .. ..	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	0
Canon Pyon ..	9	1	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
Dilwyn .. ..	9	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1
Eardisland ..	10	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
King's Pyon ..	9	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
Staunton-on-Wye	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	1
Weobley .. ..	10	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0

## ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

		Average of 10 years, 1896—1905.
	1906.	
Death-rate per 1,000 .. ..	0.44	0.66
„ „ Rural England .. ..	1.18	

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression “ principal zymotic diseases.”

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. ..	0	0
Measles .. ..	*	0
Scarlet fever .. ..	3	0
Whooping Cough .. ..	*	0
Diphtheria .. ..	12	0
Typhoid fever .. ..	0	0
Diarrhœa .. ..	*	3

\* Not notifiable.

**SMALL POX.**—There were no cases of small-pox in Weobley in 1906.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—The district was singularly free from scarlet fever during the year. In June a case was reported from Weobley, and upon visiting the premises affected, I found a second child convalescing from the same disease. In December there was a case in Eardisland.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—There were no cases of diphtheria notified until September, when there were two cases in separate houses in Almeley. In October outbreaks threatened among the children attending the schools at Blakemere and at Letton. I visited the schools and by bacteriological examination discovered the infected children and no further cases occurred.

#### ISOLATION ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has entered into an agreement with the Hereford Rural District Council to make use of the Hospital which that Council has erected at Stretton Sugwas. No patients were sent from the Weobley district during 1906.

#### PHTHISIS.

	1906.	Average of 10 years, 1895—1906.
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	1.04 ..	0.75

The seven deaths from Consumption occurred in the following parishes.—Dilwyn, Almeley, Mansel Lacey, Canon Pyon, Norton Canon, Weobley (2). The ages at death varied from 10 years to 74 years; four were males and three were females.

#### CANCER.

	1906.	Average of eight years, 1898—1905.
Death-rate per 1,000 .. .. .	1.04 ..	0.85

The seven deaths (four males and three females) from Cancer occurred among residents in Preston-on-Wye, Letton, Canon Pyon (2), Monnington, Staunton-on-Wye, and Kings Pyon. The ages at death varied from 46 to 64 years.

TABLE B.  
 WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.  
 ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Name of Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total 1896to 1905	1906
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	0
Scarlet Fever.. ..	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	0
Whooping Cough ..	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	11	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	14	0
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Influenza .. .. .	0	8	9	3	13	8	4	3	4	3	55	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Puerperal Fever .. ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Phthisis .. .. .	6	4	7	2	5	7	6	6	5	4	52	7
Cancer .. .. .	..	..	5	8	3	7	9	6	2	7	*47	7
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c. .. ..	20	4	11	19	17	20	20	16	11	15	153	15
Heart Diseases .. ..	16	24	10	9	9	16	14	13	16	17	144	11
Accidents .. .. .	5	1	4	7	10	4	7	1	2	4	45	1

\* Total of 8 years.





### WATER SUPPLY.

In December, 1879, the Weobley Rural Sanitary Authority resolved that 500 yards should be a reasonable distance as regards water supply in the case of existing houses, but that for new houses and any rebuilt the distance should not exceed 200 yards.

In the parish of Letton there is a combined water supply to five houses and a public-house, galvanised iron pipes being laid from a spring a quarter of a mile distant to a standpipe. Elsewhere wells, mostly shallow and dry steined, are to be found and in several parishes roadside springs are utilised. On pages 168-170 of my report for 1901 will be found a report upon the water supply to the town of Weobley.

I consider it is important that open springs or dip wells situated by the roadside or in positions where they can be contaminated either wilfully or carelessly, should be covered over and secured from pollution. There are two such dip wells in Weobley parish and one on Dilwyn Common.

### DRAINAGE AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

There is no combined system of drainage except in the parish of Weobley, where a pipe sewer was laid in the year 1893 with an outfall into two tanks holding about 8,000 gallons each, situated in a field in the lower part of the town. There are two flushing tanks connected with the two main lines of the sewer, and man-holes are placed at intervals of about 80 yards along its length. Practically all the houses in Weobley (about 100) and two slaughter-houses are now connected with the sewer. Of the houses connected 10 have water closets, but only one is provided with a flushing tank. The total cost of the sewerage scheme, including the outfall, was £1,500, which was raised by a loan, repayable in 30 years, and which is a special charge upon the parish of Weobley.

The original outfall scheme included the irrigation of five acres of the land adjoining the tanks. This land is part of a field 40 or 50 acres in extent, the whole being in the tenancy of one farmer. In 1904 the tenant obtained damages from the District Council to the extent of £8 for injury he alleged had been done to his land by improper irrigation. Later on complaints were made of nuisance arising from the open tanks. The Council decided to, in the first instance, cover over one tank and convert the other into a coke filter bed. It was hoped that there would then be no necessity for further treatment of the effluent by irrigation. The work was carried out at a cost of about £20 by the Surveyor to the District Council (Mr. F. Gwillim). It was shortly apparent that further filter beds would be necessary to deal effectually with the sewage in time of flood. In consequence of a communication from the Parish Council to the Local Government Board, a visit was paid to the sewage works by Mr. R. H.

Bicknell, one of the Inspectors of the Board, and as a result the Board advised the District Council to pass the effluent over as large a portion of the adjoining field as was practicable. The owner of the land having consented to this being done, the work is now being carried out.

The slop water drains from a considerable number of houses elsewhere than in Weobley discharge into roadside ditches.

In the residential houses and at the Jarvis's Schools at Staunton-on-Wye water closets are provided, the drainage discharging on to adjoining land with or without the intervention of a cesspool. In some cases the drainage discharges directly into a watercourse. At the Workhouse there are seven water closets as well as earth closets. The drains discharge into the Weobley brook. At farm-houses and cottages privy closets are generally found. In only a few instances are earth closets or pail closets provided. There are a few of the latter at Dilwyn. They are being increasingly provided in Weobley parish. Proceedings were taken before the Justices in one instance to enforce suitable drainage.

### HOUSING.

A fair proportion of the cottage houses are old and require to be constantly repaired if they are to remain in a habitable state.

Thatched roofs are giving place to slates or tiles, but too often there is no provision made for carrying away the roof water, so that the house is made permanently damp.

In this connexion it may be pointed out that a difficulty arises with respect to those cottages which have dormer windows. The short space or roofing between the windows necessitates separate down-pipes and increased expenditure. In the alteration of cottages this fact should be borne in mind.

House to house inspections have been made in Dilwyn, Weobley and Norton Canon, and the results recorded.

Orders were made by the Justices for the closing of two houses which had been certified by the Medical Officer of Health as uninhabitable.

### PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, have not been adopted by the District Council, nor does the Council possess any of the urban powers of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Council have not made any by-laws with respect to

Private scavenging.

Houses let in lodgings.

Hop and fruit pickers.

Tents and vans.

Mortuaries and cemeteries.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

No regulations are in force under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885. No public notice was given during the year of the necessity for registration.

The number on the register at the end of the year was five.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are four slaughter-houses in the district, situated in the parishes of Weobley (2), Dilwyn, and Staunton-on-Wye. They are kept in a fairly good condition.

There are no By-laws in force with respect to slaughter-houses.

One of the Weobley slaughter-houses is built of wood and brick with a tiled roof. There is a fairly good brick floor. Water is supplied from a well on the premises, and the drains are connected with the public sewer.

The second slaughter-house in Weobley is of stone and wood with a tiled roof and good brick floor. There is water on the premises, and the contents of a dumb well in the slaughter-house are placed on adjoining land.

The Dilwyn slaughter-house is a wooden structure with a stone roof. The floor is of brick. There is a supply of water on the premises and a dumb well inside the slaughter-house, the contents being placed on adjoining land.

The slaughter-house at Staunton-on-Wye adjoins a small farm house. It is built of brick and wood and has a slate roof. There is a fairly good brick floor. There is a well on the premises, but it is constantly dry, when water has to be hauled from a well (Parson's well) nearly a mile distant. The drainage empties into a field ditch.

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is one common lodging-house in the district situated in the parish of Weobley. It was not built for the purpose to which it is now put. The four sleeping rooms give accommodation for nine persons. I am told it is well patronised, in spite of the very meagre accommodation offered. It is kept in a better condition than formerly, but there is still room for improvement. By-laws with respect to common lodging-houses and based upon the model series of the Local Government Board were adopted by the District Council on August 6th, 1901, and received the sanction of the Board on October 11th, 1901.



There are public bakehouses in the following parishes:—Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Kimmersley, Preston-on-Wye, and Weobley (4). Some of them are not kept as clean as they should be.

There are 15 public Elementary Schools in Weobley. The large pit privies at the Weobley schools have been abolished and re-placed by water closets flushed with Duckett's tippers. At Staunton-on-Wye there are excellent earth closets, which are well attended to. At King's Pyon the earth closets are well designed but are not particularly well looked after. At Kimmersley, Letton, Mansell Lacy and Eardisland there are pail closets, and earth is regularly applied. At Almeley there are pail closets, and ashes are used in place of earth. At Moccas neither ashes nor earth are used in the pails. It is important that earth should be used in both these schools. At the schools at Blakemere, Byford, Norton Canon, Canon Pyon and Dilwyn there are pit privies which should be done away with and replaced by earth closets.

Mr. John Pember was elected Inspector of Nuisances in 1900 for one year, and has been re-elected annually since. He receives a salary of £50 per annum, one-half of which is contributed by the County Council. He keeps a bicycle, and pays all his travelling and incidental expenses, with the exception of stamps and stationery. He also holds office under the Council as School Attendance Officer.

Cases inquired into..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Patients removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Houses disinfected and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Lots of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cases of illegal exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

Erected .. .. .	4
Made fit for habitation .. ..	13
Closed as unfit for habitation .. ..	3
Cleansed and whitewashed .. ..	13
Overcrowding abated .. ..	0



## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk .. .. .	I
Wells cleansed and repaired .. .. .	10
Wells closed .. .. .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis .. .. .	0

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid .. .. .	8
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated .. .. .	4
Defective waste-pipes rectified .. .. .	4
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ..	2
Dumb wells rectified .. .. .	0

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided .. .. .	3
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns ..	0

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided .. .. .	5
Converted to w.c.'s .. .. .	3
Converted to pail closets .. .. .	7
Repaired .. .. .	9

## SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed .. .. .	3
Privies ordered to be cleansed .. .. .	35
Portable receptacles to be cleansed .. .. .	12
Removal of offensive refuse .. .. .	2

## LODGING HOUSES.

On register .. .. .	I
Inspected .. .. .	I
Cleansed and repaired .. .. .	I

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

On register .. .. .	4
Inspected .. .. .	4
Cleansed and repaired .. .. .	4

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register .. .. .	5
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order .. .. .	0

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures .. .. .	0
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## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written .. .. .	82
Notices served .. .. .	29
Notices complied with .. .. .	28
Notices outstanding .. .. .	I

JOHN PEMBER,

Inspector of Nuisances,

Norton Canon, Weobley.

February 8th, 1907.

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)

## WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC IN- STITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District..	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate*.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births. registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13
1896 ..	7167	187	26.1	16	85	125	17.4	7	0	3	128	17.8
1897 ..	7122	205	28.7	18	88	122	17.2	11	0	3	125	17.5
1898 ..	7076	183	25.8	16	87	118	16.6	4	0	6	124	17.5
1899 ..	7031	152	21.6	8	52	101	14.3	5	0	7	108	15.3
1900 ..	6985	150	21.4	20	133	108	15.4	6	0	6	114	16.3
1901 ..	6939	160	23.0	9	56	119	17.1	5	0	10	129	18.0
1902 ..	6894	162	23.4	17	104	103	14.9	8	0	4	107	15.5
1903 ..	6849	174	25.4	22	126	102	14.8	5	0	5	107	15.6
1904 ..	6804	182	26.7	13	71	91	13.3	2	0	6	97	14.4
1905 ..	6760	162	23.9	17	104	116	17.1	12	0	4	120	17.7
Averages for years 1896-1905	6963	172	24.6	16	91	111	15.8	7	0	5	116	16.6
1906	6716	163	24.2	17	104	95	14.1	8	0	6	101	15.9

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of those Tables are the Workhouse within the district (Cols. 9 and 10), and the County Asylum, and the Herefordshire General Hospital, beyond the district (Col. 11).

The Union Workhouse is within the district.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	49,472	Total population at all ages.....	6,951	At Census of 1901
		Number of inhabited houses.....	1,651	
		Average number of persons per house..	4.9	

## TABLE II. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	WEOBLEY.				DILWYN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896 . . . .	4244	107	77	10	2923	80	51	6
1897 . . . .	4213	116	76	13	2909	89	49	5
1898 . . . .	4183	87	80	11	2893	96	44	5
1899 . . . .	4152	87	63	3	2879	65	45	5
1900 . . . .	4121	75	66	11	2864	75	48	9
1901 . . . .	4090	83	70	6	2850	77	59	4
1902 . . . .	4059	95	69	10	2835	67	38	7
1903 . . . .	4030	98	68	15	2819	76	39	7
1904 . . . .	4000	89	56	10	2804	93	41	3
1905 . . . .	3970	101	61	6	2790	61	59	11
Averages for Years 1896 to 1905	4106	94 *22·8	69 *16·8	10 †10·6	2857	78 *27·3	47 *16·3	5 †6·4
1906	3940	91 *23·0	65· †16·4	11 †12·0	2776	72 *25·9	36 *12·9	6 †8·3

## NOTES.—

- (1) The separate localities adopted for this Table are the registration sub-districts.
- (2) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-column c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
- (3) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (4) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column c agrees with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

\* Rate per 1,000 persons living.

† Rate per 1,000 births, or infantile mortality rate.

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICTS.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH SUB-DISTRICT.	
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 Weo- bley.	2 Dil- wyn.	1 Weo- bley.	2 Dil- wyn.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65				
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .....	12	0	1	7	1	3	11	1	0	0
Membranous Croup ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
Scarlet fever .....	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals .....	20	0	2	8	1	9	17	3	0	0

The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.  
The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital (which was opened for the reception of patients on 21st September, 1904) is available for patients from the Weobley District by arrangement with the Hereford Rural District Council.

TABLE IV. EXTENDED. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.  
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.  
*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO SUB-DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
										DILWYN.	
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and 5 under 5	5 and 15 under 15	15 and 25 under 25	25 and 65 under 65	65 and upwards	WEOBLEY.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Typhus .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fever { Enteric .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other continued .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Epidemic Influenza .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diarrhoea .....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Other septic diseases .....	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	
Phthisis .....	7	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	
Other tubercular diseases .....	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cancer, malignant disease .....	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	3	0
Bronchitis .....	7	2	1	0	0	1	3	5	2	1
Pneumonia .....	7	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	2	1
Pleurisy .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of liver .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth .....	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Heart disease (valvular) .....	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	2	0
Heart disease .....	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	0
Accidents .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Marasmus .....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Inanition .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apoplexy .....	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	4	1
Adelson's disease .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Cerebral Meningitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Nephritis .....	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	6	1
Cystitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Old age .....	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	1
Natural causes .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rheumatism .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intestinal obstruction.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gastritis .....	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Sea-sickness .....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Convulsions .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1
Gout .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Obstruction of oesophagus .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Suicide.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital malformation.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Epidemic .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
All other causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All causes .....	101	17	6	1	2	30	45	61	40	8

TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD)  
WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One year
<b>ALL CAUSES.</b>																	
Cerified .. .. .	7	..	1	..	8	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	16
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diarrhœa, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculosis</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Defects .. .. .	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	1	1	9	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	17

Rural District of WEOBLEY :—Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 6716.

Births in 1906 { Legitimate, 153  
                          { Illegitimate, 10

Deaths in 1906 of { Legitimate Infants 15  
                          { Illegitimate Infants 2

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 101.

## WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

### WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Weobley Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops.

PARISHES.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Bootmaker.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Cooper.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Almeley .. .. .	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Birley .. . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bishopstone .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Blakemere.. . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Byford .. . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canon Pyon .. . .	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
Dilwyn .. . . .	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Eardisland.. . . .	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Kings Pyon .. . .	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kinnereley .. . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Mansel Lacy .. . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Moccas .. . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norton Canon .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Preston-on-Wye .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Staunton-on-Wye ..	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Weobley .. . . .	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	15
Yazor .. . . .	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b> .. . . .	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>

Workshops Inspected .. .. .	62
Written Notices sent .. .. .	4
Defects found .. .. .	4
„ remedied .. .. .	4
Number of Outworkers .. .. .	0

## BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

	1891.	1901.	1906.
Area in Acres (exclusive of water)	— ..	194 ..	194
Population (Census) .. .. .	1,591 ..	1,663 ..	—
Population—Midsummer .. .. .	— ..	1,665 ..	1,704
Inhabited Houses (Census) .. ..	352 ..	359 ..	—
Persons per House .. .. .	4.5 ..	4.6 ..	—
Rateable Value 25th March .. ..	— ..	£6,086 ..	£6,137
A penny rate produces .. .	— ..	£24 ..	£25
Birth-rate per 1,000 population ..	— ..	27.0 ..	24.5
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ..	— ..	19.2 ..	14.6
Corrected for sex and age .. .. .	— ..	— ..	13.3

The Bromyard Urban District was formed from the Bromyard Rural Sanitary District on January 1st, 1895. It includes the parish of Bromyard and a portion of the parish of Winslow (L.G.B. Order, November 17th, 1894). Prior to January 18th, 1895, the area now included in the Bromyard Urban District was a Special Drainage District of the Rural Sanitary District of the Bromyard Union.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Urban District of Bromyard is situated in the north-eastern side of the county of Hereford, and is entirely surrounded by the Bromyard Rural District. The area of the town is roughly triangular in shape with the apex of the triangle on the western and the base on the eastern side. The eastern boundary is formed by the River Frome; the remaining boundaries are artificial. The lowest part of the town (341ft. above sea-level) is about 100 yards north of Sherford Bridge, over the River Frome. At the Market Place the height is 394ft., at the corner of Milvern Lane and Sheep Street 416ft., and at the boundary of the town on New Road it is 572ft. above sea-level.

The Geological formation is Old Red Sandstone.

In the middle of the town towards the eastern side the houses are gathered together in compact fully built-up streets. There are practically no courts or back-to-back houses. Several new houses have been erected lately at Westhill, which is very well situated from a residential point of view, being 550 feet above sea-level.

### INDUSTRIES.

There was for many years an extensive clothing factory giving employment to men, women, and girls both in the factory and as out-workers. This was closed in the autumn of 1906. The only industries in the town are a tannery and a brickworks.

### POPULATION.

The population of the area now included in the Bromyard Urban District at the Census of 1891 was 1,591, and at the Census of 1901 was 1,663. The estimated population at the middle of 1906, upon which the figures in this report are based, is **1,704**.

## BIRTHS.

No. 42. Rate per 1,000, 24.5

There were 42 births registered in the Bromyard Urban District during 1906, of which 19 were boys and 23 girls, equal to a birth-rate per 1,000 of 24.5. This rate is 3.9 per 1,000 above that recorded in 1905 and 2.6 per 1,000 below the average rate of the previous ten years. The birth-rate in Rural England during 1906 was 26.3 per 1,000, and in the 142 smaller towns 26.5 per 1,000.

The number of legitimate births registered was equal to 256 per 1,000 of the married women between the ages of 15 and 45 years living in Bromyard. A reference to page 4 will show that the birth-rate in Bromyard calculated in this way is higher than that which prevailed in England and Wales generally

## DEATHS.

No. 25. Rate per 1,000, 14.6.

The number of deaths registered in the Bromyard Urban District during 1906 was 16, of which 11 were males and 5 females. There died in the Bromyard Workhouse 7 inmates, and in the County Asylum three patients, whose usual place of residence was the Bromyard Urban District, and one person died in the Bromyard Cottage Hospital who was a resident outside the Bromyard Urban District. After making, therefore, the necessary adjustments, the number of deaths among residents in the Bromyard Urban District was 25 (14 males and 10 females) equal to a death-rate of 14.6 per 1,000. This rate is 1.9 per 1,000 below that recorded in 1905, and is 2.6 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the previous ten years. (See Table I., p. 156)

The death-rate in the whole of England during 1906 was 15.4 per 1,000, in Rural England 15.0 per 1,000, in the 76 great towns 16.0 per 1,000, and in the 142 smaller towns 14.4 per 1,000.

TABLE A.

Following are the ages at death in various groups for the Bromyard Urban District.

	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85.
Urban District....	25	9	1	0	0	2	3	1	5	4



## UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Of the 16 deaths registered in the Bromyard Urban District in 1906 there were 13 certified by registered medical practitioners, two were certified by the Coroner, and one was uncertified. Given as percentages of the total deaths 81.2 per cent. were certified by medical practitioners, 12.5 by the Coroner, and 6.3 uncertified.

## ILLEGITIMACY.

BIRTHS.—During 1906 there were registered in the Bromyard Urban District 2 illegitimate births, equal to 4.7 per cent. of the total births, or to 1.1 per 1,000 of the population living.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the number of unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 45 years was as 7 is to 1,000. A reference to page 5 will show that Bromyard Urban District compares favourably in this respect with the surrounding districts.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

		Average of 10 years
	1906.	1896—1905.
Bromyard Urban District .. ..	214	89

The amount of child mortality is measured by stating the number of children who have died under one year old within a certain period in proportion to 1,000 births during the same period. In the Bromyard Urban District during 1906 there was born 42 children, and 9 children died under twelve months old. The infantile mortality rate was thus equal to 214 per 1,000 births. This number was above the average (89) for the previous ten years. In the whole of England and Wales this rate during 1906 was 133 per 1,000 births, and in the rural districts 115 per 1,000; in the 76 great towns 146, and in the 142 smaller towns 138 per 1,000.

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.—There were 3 deaths among illegitimate children under twelve months old in 1906 in the Bromyard Urban District.

## ZYMOTIC (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES.

The seven diseases named below are those which are included in the expression "Principal zymotic diseases."

	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Small-pox .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	*	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	4	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	*	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	3	0
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0	0
Diarrhoea .. .. .	*	0

\* Not notifiable.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There were four cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. One patient, though a resident in the town, contracted the disease in an adjoining county, and was treated in the Bromyard Isolation Hospital. One other patient, who also contracted the disease outside the district, was taken to the hospital.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Three cases of diphtheria occurred, one patient was treated in the isolation hospital.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—No cases of typhoid fever were notified during 1906.

**DIARRHŒA.**—No deaths were registered as due to diarrhœa either in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 or 1906.

**INFLUENZA.**—There were no deaths registered as due to this disease in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, or 1906.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—There was no case of puerperal fever notified during 1904, 1905 or 1906.

#### PHTHISIS.

Average of  
10 years,

1906.

1896-1905.

Death-rate per 1,000	.. .. .	1.17	..	.87
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The two deaths from consumption occurred in March and April. One was a male and one a female; their ages at death were 26 and 45 years.

A scheme of voluntary notification has been in force in the Urban District since July 3rd, 1905.

#### CANCER.

No death was registered during 1906 as due to cancer.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital erected in 1896 jointly by the Urban and Rural District Councils has accommodation for four patients in two separate wards. During 1906 two scarlet fever patients and one diphtheria patient were admitted from the Urban District.

#### HOUSING.

The average number of persons per house at the last Census was 4.6. No houses were certified by me during 1906 as uninhabitable under section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The majority of the houses occupied by the labouring classes are fairly well built, but there are some which require constant supervision.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Since the completion of the Waterworks in 1901 a decreasing number of houses in the town obtain water from wells provided with pumps on the premises.

The Waterworks supply is drawn from springs which are protected from surface water pollution by iron cylinders, and are situated on land at Buckenhill, the property of R. Phipps, Esq. The water gravitates from the springs to a pumping station at the Three Mills, and is raised from this point by a water wheel in conjunction with an oil engine to the low level reservoir, which holds 100,000 gallons. This reservoir supplies the low level District and is 506ft. above sea level and 165ft. above the lowest hydrant near Sherford Bridge, where the pressure in the mains is 73lbs. to the square inch. The high level reservoir, with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, is situated at Flaggoner Green, and supplies the high level district. This reservoir draws its supply from the low level reservoir by means of a wind-motor, and is 578 feet above sea level, and 103 feet above the lowest hydrant in York Road, where the pressure is 45lbs. to the square inch. There is also a tower tank with a capacity of 800 gallons, adjoining the high level reservoir, for supplying a few houses which cannot be supplied from the reservoir. This tank should be replaced by a much larger one, as its supply is governed by the wind-motor, which is not continually pumping.

## DRAINAGE.

Plans for a complete system of sewerage for the town have been prepared by Mr. J. E. Wilcox, Engineer, of Birmingham, and have been considered by the Council. A new 12-inch stoneware pipe sewer has been laid in Sheep Street for a length of 280 yards, and two old stone drains abolished. This sewer connects with an old stone drain in St. Peter's Lane, which discharges on to the Porthouse field above the railway and in the neighbourhood of the church. Two new stoneware pipe sewers have been laid viz., a 12-inch in Hereford Street for a length of 76 yards: and a 7-inch in the King's Arms yard entry for the drainage of four horses and the yard. These take the place of old stone drains which had become so defective that adjoining premises were constantly being flooded after rain by foul storm water. The new sewer in Hereford Street is connected to a stone drain which empties into the main sewer in Pump Street. During 1906 pipe sewers were laid in the Old Road and Linton lane. A stone drain traverses the top end of Milvern Lane and empties on to a field. A pipe drain in Church Street discharges on to and over the meadow behind the Police Station. A pipe drain from Sherford Street discharges directly into the river Frome near the northern side of the bridge. The principal main drain of the

town (from Pump Street) is of stone and discharges into an open ditch at the side of Chapel meadow. This ditch is open for about 110 yards before it discharges into the River Frome. The Council have decided to put down filter beds and to treat the sewage from the Sherford Street drain and from the main drain before it is discharged into the stream.

The majority of the houses in the town are provided with privy middens. There are some pail closets and earth closets, and an increasing number of water closets are being constructed.

I consider it is desirable that the Council should come to some definite decision as to whether the privy closets which are attached to cottages and houses in the centre of the town should be replaced by water closets.

(For most of the information relating to the water supply and drainage I am indebted to the Town Surveyor, Mr. J. D. Barrs).

#### SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the streets is carried out weekly by the Council's workmen. House refuse is removed by and at the cost of householders. The Council has had under consideration the question of scavenging ash-pits, &c., at the expense of the Council, but no decision was come to on the matter.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two registered Common Lodging-houses in the town adjoin one another and have a back yard common to both. About 20 yards to the rear of the premises are two privies. I have on former occasions suggested that these should be converted either to earth closets or water closets. There is accommodation in one house for 17 lodgers; in the other for 13. I visited both houses on one occasion after the lodgers had gone to bed and found no overcrowding, and, as far as I am aware, this does not occur. There are in each house three bedrooms for lodgers. Only one bedroom has a fireplace. Neither house was built specially for a Lodging-house. By-laws with respect to Common Lodging-houses based on the model series are in force.



## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are now three slaughter-houses in the town. None of them were registered for a limited period. They are all well built and have good floors. They are well supplied with water, and are kept fairly clean.

## BAKEHOUSES.

The seven bakehouses in the town are kept in a better condition than formerly, although in some there is room for improvement, especially as regards the floors.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There is one Cowshed on the register. Milk is also brought into the town from dairies in the adjoining parishes. I have reported on the desirability of making Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, and the question has been considered by the Council, but no decision has been come to.

## SCHOOLS.

There are two public elementary schools in the Urban District with an aggregate accommodation for 310 pupils. At the 1901 Census there were 311 children in Bromyard between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Both schools were formerly managed by the Bromyard School Board, and are now "provided" schools.

Water closets are provided at the girls' school and earth closets at the boys'. The drainage of both schools is connected with the public sewers.

## PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Healths Acts (Amedment), Act. 1890, was adopted by the District Council in 1895.

The Council has not adopted the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

By-laws are in force in the district with respect to

- The cleansing of footways and pavements,
- The removal of house refuse,
- The cleansing of earth-closets, privies and ash-pits,
- Nuisances.
- Slaughter-houses,
- Common lodging-houses, and
- New streets and buildings.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Thomas Barrs was appointed Inspector of Nuisances upon the formation of the Urban District in 1885. He is re-appointed annually and receives a salary of £8 per annum, one-half of which is repaid by the County Council. He holds no other appointment under the Bromyard Urban District Council, but is Inspector of Nuisances for the Bromyard Rural District.

## WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have made a register of the Workshops situated within the Bromyard Urban District.

The Blacksmiths' shops have been limewashed during the year.

The following is a summary of the register:—

Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Builders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cabinet Makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coachbuilder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Harness Makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Machinists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Monumental Masons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Watchmakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wheelwright	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<hr/>								
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
No. of Outworkers (until November)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Workshops inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Written Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

A large Clothing Factory was closed in November, so that at the present time there are no outworkers in the town.

## BROMYARD AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Not only the low death-rate, which when corrected for sex and age was 13.3 per 1,000 in 1906, but the general absence of infectious disease point to Bromyard as being a healthy place of residence. It has an excellent water supply and except in the very centre of the town, the houses are nowhere crowded together.

## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1906.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases inquired into. . . . .	6
Patients removed to Hospital . . . . .	2
Houses disinfected and cleansed . . . . .	5
Lots of bedding, etc., disinfected . . . . .	5
Cases of illegal exposure . . . . .	0

## WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk . . . . .	0
Wells cleansed and repaired . . . . .	0
Wells closed . . . . .	0
Samples of water sent for analysis . . . . .	0
Houses connected to water main . . . . .	7

## HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid . . . . .	5
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated . . . . .	5
Defective waste-pipes rectified . . . . .	5
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified . . . . .	2
Dumb wells rectified . . . . .	0
Houses rectified . . . . .	1

## WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided . . . . .	5
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns . . . . .	5

## PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided . . . . .	1
Converted to w.c.'s. . . . .	8
Converted to pail closets . . . . .	1
Repaired . . . . .	0

## SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed . . . . .	9
Privies ordered to be cleansed . . . . .	7
Portable receptacles to be cleansed . . . . .	0
Removals of offensive refuse . . . . .	0
Cesspits emptied . . . . .	7

## LODGING HOUSES.

On register . . . . .	2
Inspected . . . . .	2
Cleansed and repaired . . . . .	2

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register . . . . .	3
Inspected . . . . .	3
Cleansed and repaired . . . . .	3

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

## CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Notices outstanding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

T. BARRS,

Inspector of Nuisances,

Deykins Green, Bromyard.

The Urban District was again singularly free from infectious disease during the year. Only 4 cases of Scarlet Fever and 3 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and none of these terminated fatally. The bakehouses, slaughter-houses, and lodging-houses were white-washed at intervals and regularly visited.

*March 8th, 1907.*

TABLE I. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)  
BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC IN- STITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		†9	†10	†11	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896 ..	1630 <sub>9</sub>	56	34·3	4	71	22	13·4	0	0	7	29	17·8
1897 ..	1638	52	31·7	5	96	37	22·5	1	1	3	39	23·8
1898 ..	1645	43	26·1	5	116	31	18·8	1	1	4	33	20·0
1899 ..	1653	45	27·0	3	66	21	12·6	0	0	7	28	17·9
1900 ..	1660	47	28·3	8	170	31	18·7	1	1	2	32	19·2
1901 ..	1665	45	27·0	5	111	24	14·4	0	0	8	32	19·2
1902 ..	1672	39	23·3	2	51	14	8·3	1	1	5	18	10·7
1903 ..	1680	44	26·1	3	68	19	11·3	0	0	3	22	13·0
1904 ..	1688	45	26·6	5	111	23	13·6	1	1	2	24	14·2
1905 ..	1696	35	20·6	1	28	23	13·6	1	1	6	28	16·5
Averages for 10 yrs. 1896-1905	1665	45	27·1	4	89	25	14·7	6	6	5	29	17·2
1906	1704	42	24·5	9	214	16	9·3	1	1	10	25	14·6

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

† The "Public institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are the Bromyard Cottage Hospital within the district (Cols. 9 and 10), and the Bromyard Workhouse, Isolation Hospital, County Asylum, Herefordshire General Hospital, and Worcester General Infirmary beyond the district (Col. 11).

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	191	Total population at all ages.....	1663	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses .....	359	
		Average number of persons per houses	4·6	

(Table II. is not required).

TABLE III. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE  
YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Und'r 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .....	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Membranous Croup ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever .....	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Typhus fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	7	0	1	4	2	0	0	3

The Joint Isolation Hospital of the Bromyard Urban and Rural District Council  
is situated in the Rural District.



TABLE IV. (EXTENDED). (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

## BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-residents.*

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 9
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and up- wards 8	
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croup .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever } Typhus .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic influenza .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other septic diseases .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phthisis .....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other tubercular diseases .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer, malignant disease ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleurisy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of liver } .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth .....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases and accidents of parturition .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Periostitis .....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apoplexy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart disease (valvular) .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Marasmus .....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senile gangrene .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nephritis .....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Old age .....	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Inanition .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural causes .....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other causes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All causes .....	25	9	1	0	0	5	10	1

TABLE V. (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD)  
BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1906.

*Corrected for Residents and Non-Residents.*

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under  
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One year.
<b>ALL CAUSES.</b>																	
Certified .. .. .	3	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	8
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculosis</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus .. .. .	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculosis</i> ) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	1	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9

Urban District of BROMYARD:—Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 1704.

Births in the year:—Legitimate, 40; Illegitimate, 2.

Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 7  
                                  { Illegitimate Infants 2

Deaths from all causes at all ages (corrected for Residents and Non-residents) 25.

